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SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

STATEMENT OF LAND-OWNERS AND OFFICE-HOLDERS—THE PROPERTY SOLD FOR TAXES—A DISINTERESTED VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

That the people of South Carolina have for years past been oppressed with a high rate of taxation has been stated upon many occasions. The exact truth in relation to the matter, however, has never reached the masses of the people at the North, and is unknown to many who are residents of the Southern States. The subject has recently attracted a great deal of attention all over the country, and is rapidly becoming the chief topic of conversation and interest in the Palmetto State. On every hand the tax-payers are complaining of the burdens imposed upon them, and bitterly denouncing their rulers, to whom they ascribe all their troubles. No disinterested person who will give the matter his attention can fail to come to the conclusion that ample cause exists for most of the complaints made, and that many of the charges brought against the State officials are founded upon evidence which cannot be contradicted. Among other things it is everywhere openly asserted that the taxes when collected are not appropriated to the purposes for which they were intended, but that they are devoted to the maintenance of the "Robber Governor," Moses, and his swarm of favorites. That the revenues of the State and city are not expended in the improvement of the Commonwealth, is not to be disputed. The City of Charleston furnishes abundant evidence that such is not the case. On every hand poverty and dilapidation are to be found. Many of the houses are going to decay; the streets are in a condition which rivals for roughness the worst mountain passes of the Alps. The supply of water is not by any means ample, and the roads and bridges in the vicinity of the city are in a state which renders passage over them exceedingly dangerous. The inhabited houses are gray, mouldy, and unsightly, and even people of means make no effort to improve their property. Their failure to do so, they state, is caused by the fact that just as soon as a house is improved in the least degree an addition is made to the assessment upon it. How deeply this idea is rooted in the minds of the citizens may be inferred from the remark of a prominent gentleman here, who this morning said to the writer: "I can assure you, Sir, that it is dangerous for us even to paint our walls; every time we do so our property is assessed $1,000 extra."

TAXES SINCE RECONSTRUCTION.

From the books of the State officials it appears that during the first year after reconstruction the State and county tax for all purposes was ten and one-half mills upon the dollar of assessed valuation. In 1869 the tax was eight mills, in 1870, twelve mills, in 1871 ten mills, in 1872 fifteen mills, and in 1873 seventeen mills. The greater part of the increase, it is stated by the officials, was made in each succeeding year to pay the deficiencies in the tax of former years caused by the non-payment of persons who were opposed to, and did everything possible to embarrass, the Government. Whatever the cause may have been, the fact remains the same. The State tax for this fiscal year amounts to seventeen mills on the dollar. In addition to this is the municipal tax, which here in Charleston amounts to two and one-half per cent., making a total taxation of four and one-fifth per cent. These figures, startling as they are, the taxpayers assert, would not be complained of, if property was justly assessed. To-day, in a long conversation on the subject with Mr. W. B. Smith, one of the largest holders of real estate in Charleston, he said that while the taxes were enormous, the people did not suffer so much from them as they did from the outrageously false valuation of property. Many incidents in proof of this were mentioned. Sometime ago an acquaintance of Mr. Smith bought a small piece of property, consisting of a brick house and the ground on which it was erected. The price paid was exceedingly small, so small, indeed, that when the house was pulled down, the cleaned bricks sold for more than the cost of the entire property. After the house had been removed, the lot of ground was sold to Mr. Trenholm, a well-known citizen of Charleston. The price paid by him was $400. Soon after it came into his possession, however, it was assessed at $2,800, and, notwithstanding the fact that the ground could not to-day be sold for $300, he is obliged to pay taxes on the amount assessed. Every effort to have the valuation reduced has failed. Another instance of false valuation may be found in the case of the firm of Muir & Co., of this city. A few months ago they accepted for a bad debt of $5,000 a small house which would sell for about $2,000, and which was assessed when the transfer was made at about that amount. When it was discovered, however, that the property had been taken for a debt of $5,000 it was immediately assessed at that figure. The new owners became indignant, and refused to pay. An additional penalty was then imposed upon them, and having no redress they were, of course, obliged to submit.

THE INCREASE IN TAXATION.

The increase in taxation since the war has, of course, been very great all over the country. A practical illustration of how great it has been in this State cannot fail to be a matter of surprise. Prior to 1860 a well-known merchant of Charleston owned property valued at about $400,000. By a reference to his books it appears that at that time his taxes amounted to some $3,400 a year. He now owns the same property, and notwithstanding the fact that it has decreased in value, he is obliged to pay taxes amounting to $16,000 a year. The effect of such an increase and so false a system of valuation can readily be imagined. The value of real estate has decreased to an alarming extent. In 1868 Mr. Smith, referred to above, sold a lot of land for $16,000; the same property was disposed of at auction to-day for $6,800, and it was with great difficulty that even that small sum could be obtained. Houses in this city that were worth $20,000 before the war can now be bought for $8,000. Plantation property has depreciated to a still greater extent. Large estates, worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars before the war can now be had for from $3,000 to $8,000. One large farm on the Savannah River, which cost $83,000 in gold, was sold the other day for $14,000.

The Southern element in this city attribute this disastrous fall in real estate and other property entirely to the high taxes and the lack of confidence in the Government. While much of the trouble can be traced to this source, it cannot be denied that much of it is also due to the change in the system of labor and the social revolution consequent upon the liberation of the slaves.

ESTATES SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES.

The weight of taxation in South Carolina falls most heavily upon the land-owner. The tradespeople are, to some degree, benefited by it. Were the taxes appropriated to the payment of the interest on the State bonds held in New-York and elsewhere, this might not be the case. As it is, however, the money is retained in the State, and devoted to the gratification of the desires of corrupt office-holders. The result is that while wine dealers, and horse dealers flourish and grow rich, the estates of widows and orphans are sold, because the owners are too poor to pay their taxes. Recently a large share of public attention and sympathy has been excited by accounts of such sales. At the same time, it has been fashionable to denounce the so-called "carpet-baggers," to whom all the distress occasioned by such sales was attributed. This, however, is exceedingly unjust, for it is a well-known fact that Gov. Moses and most of his officers are native-born citizens of South Carolina. Nor can it be denied that many persons allowed their property to be sold who were well able to pay the taxes and fines imposed upon them. Other property forfeited to the State was really not worth possessing. Your correspondent visited several of the plantations sold, and found this to be the case. The story of the sales, and the causes which led to them, as told by the County Treasurer, Gen. Gurney, and other officials against whom no charges of corruption can be made, is that as far back as the time of Gov. Scott many persons in the low counties were in arrears for taxes. As these taxes fell due they were not enforced by the Governor, who, for political reasons, desired to gain the good-will of the native white population. In this way the taxes accumulated for nearly five years, until in 1872 an effort was made to collect them. At that time no property was sold, as much of that upon which taxes were due was in court under litigation. This year, however, the County Treasurers received positive orders from the Capitol to clear up all their books. In compliance with this, and upon examination, Gen. Gurney found that in Charleston County the delinquencies reached back over a period of six years. He at once advertised about 3,000 pieces of property for sale. These estates were represented by some twelve hundred persons, of whom some five hundred tendered bills of the bank of the State in payment of their dues. The County Treasurer would not accept the bills, which he claimed were not legal currency.

THE STATE BANK AND ITS BILLS.

As told by him, the history of these bills is not without interest. Before the war, the principal financial agent of South Carolina was the Bank of the State. Through it all taxes were paid, and all the Court, school, and other expenses of the State disbursed. For every purpose of corrupt legislation too, the funds of the bank were always available. The institution issued its own currency, which, under its charter, was receivable for all dues to the State. Large quantities of the bills of the bank are still held by citizens of Charleston, and, claiming that they are still valid, they present them in payment of taxes. As stated above, the County Treasurer, would not receive them, and the Auditor advertised the property under dispute for sale for non-payment of taxes. The property-owners then made an application to the courts, and an injunction was issued restraining the County Treasurer from selling the lands. His answer to the order calling on him to show cause why he should not receive the bills was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It sets forth, first, that the bills tendered were not genuine bills of the Bank of the State, and that a large portion of the taxes for which they were tendered were due to the county; that by the expiration of the charter of the bank on the 1st of January, 1871, the debts evidenced by the bills of the corporation became extinguished, and all the bills ceased to be contracts; that a sufficient tender by the relators for their taxes would have rendered any execution subsequently issued null and void, and the relator would have full and sufficient remedy at law for all damages; that the act under which the taxes were levied provides that they shall be paid only in gold and silver coin, United States currency, national bank notes and bills receivable of the State; the answer also sets forth that a large amount of the bills were reissued by the bank with the distinct understanding and agreement that they were not payable on demand in coin, and therefore no longer receivable at the Treasury of the State or by the Tax Collectors. That before the relators can tender the bills in payment of taxes they must establish the condition upon which alone the bills are receivable in payment of taxes, to wit, that at the time of their issue they were made payable, or have become payable, in gold and silver coin; that a large number of the bills were placed in the hands of the Confederate Government for the aid of the rebellion, and that the respondent cannot receive the said bills tendered by the relators until it has been shown that the bills so tendered were not the bills so issued to the Confederate Government; that, during the war, the bank caused to be prepared and issued certain of its notes bearing date during that period, and that the said notes were thus unlawful, null, and void; that all bills issued between the years 1860 and 1863 are not receivable for taxes due the State.

As stated by Gen. Gurney, most of the property sold is almost valueless, or is so involved in litigation, growing out of issues following the war, that the owners in many cases were glad to have it sold for taxes in order to clear up the title. This statement, however, is most emphatically denied by several of the persons interested, who state that they were unable to pay, on account of the high rate of taxation, the enormous assessments, and in some cases in consequence of the failure of crops and advanced cost of agricultural labor.

STATUTES FOR THE RECOVERY OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

When questioned as to the causes of the increase in taxation, the State officials say that it is mainly due to the property-owners themselves, who willfully neglect to make proper returns. In consequence of such neglect, and in accordance with the statutes, a penalty of fifty per cent. is added, which, of course, materially increases the tax. When good reasons are given, however, the penalty is remitted by the Controller General. It is further claimed that ample opportunity is afforded for the redemption of property sold for taxes. A bill on this subject, passed by the last Legislature, and approved by the Governor on the 13th of February last, provides that in "all cases where lands have been forfeited to the State by virtue of existing laws, for the non-payment of taxes prior to the passage of this act, and where the titles to said lands still remain in this State, the owners of said lands, or, if they be dead, their legal representatives or heirs-at-law, shall have the right, and they are hereby authorized, to redeem the same, upon the payment of all taxes, costs, and penalties due and owing upon the same, within twelve months after the ratification of this act; and the County Auditors of

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WASHINGTON.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL—ELDER CANNON'S CASE—THE FALL CAMPAIGN—THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The resignation of the Board of Indian Commissioners was not unexpected by persons familiar with the recent course of Indian affairs. The letter which they handed to the President yesterday fails to state very explicitly the reasons for the resignations, which will have to be sought elsewhere. The Commission say that they regret that the Honorable Secretary of the Interior did not deem it expedient to recommend the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department. This statement does the Secretary an injustice, as he is cordially in favor of making the Indian Bureau an independent organization, but has disagreed with the Board only as to the time when such separation should be brought about, thinking it would be expedient to urge such action at the present time. The statement which the Commission makes about the action of Congress respecting their examination of accounts, is very trival, as Congress has not yet finally taken action. No great weight is given to this subject by the board, as they themselves say: "We do not deem it necessary to present all the reasons which have decided us to resign." The real reasons are, undoubtedly, connected with the report of a Mr. Walker of investigations made by him at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, under the direction of the Commissioners, and the subsequent examination of Mr. Walker's investigation by Bishop Hare in behalf of the Interior Department, and the Episcopal denomination, whose agents Walker had aspersed; and also with the result of the investigation made by the Indian Committee of the House of Representatives, which has decided that the charges of fraud in Indian contracts made before the committee have been in no degree sustained by proof. The resignations are, it is understood, to be accepted by the President, and in due time the vacancies occasioned will be filled.

HOW THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL WAS LOST.

There is scarcely any prospect of the passage of the Civil-Rights bill at this session. Within a few days a very formidable opposition has been manifested to the mixed schools proposition, and it is very doubtful whether this portion of the bill could pass the House on a vote by yeas and nays. The crisis in the fate of the bill occurred on Monday, May 26, when Gen. Butler endeavored to suspend the rules to take the Senate bill from the Speaker's table and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. This was prevented by several Southern Republicans, who voted with the Democrats, and whose votes prevented the suspension of the rules, as six more affirmative votes would have given the necessary two-thirds. There can be little doubt that this vote defeated the bill for this session. Of the seven republicans who voted against suspending the rules, three were from Virginia—Messrs. Sener, Thomas, and J. Ambler Smith; two from Tennessee—Thornbury and R. R. Butler; and one from North Carolina—William A. Smith. The only Northern Republican who so voted was Mr. Straight, of Minnesota. But for this vote there can be but little doubt that the bill would have gone to the President as it came from the Senate, with the mixed school section included, although it was privately said about the House that the opponents of the mixed-school section would be permitted, if the bill was taken up, to vote on striking it out. If a vote had been taken on the mixed-schools section at that time it could hardly have been stricken out. But the bill has lost some strength in the House, and the end of the session is so near that it will be easy for the opponents of the bill to defeat it.

THE CASE OF ELDER CANNON—THE QUESTION OF HIS EXPULSION.

The action of the Committee on Elections has probably prevented the expulsion of the Mormon delegate, Elder Cannon, from his seat in the House during this session. There seems to be no way in which the question can be brought before the House for its action, except under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote, and it is doubtful if two-thirds can be obtained. There is not the slightest doubt expressed among Republican members that a very large majority would vote for Cannon's expulsion, and leading parliamentarians and lawyers in the House have no doubt whatever of the legality and propriety of his expulsion by a majority vote. If the question of expulsion should carry a majority, it would then be within the power of the same majority to instruct its officers to refuse to admit him to the floor, and there is no tribunal to which he could appeal to reverse such a decision. It is commented upon about the House by those in favor of Cannon's expulsion, with a good deal of sharpness, that the majority in the Committee on Elections against reporting the resolution of expulsion was made up by the vote of Mr. Pike, a Republican member from New-Hampshire. There is a good deal of feeling manifested on account of this vote, especially among New-England members, and it is regarded as very doubtful if any other member from New-England, of either political party, would vote to keep in the House a delegate sent especially as the representative of polygamous practices of the Mormon hierarchy.

THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF MR. SAWYER.

It is stated to-night upon credible authority that the President will nominate Thomas C. Cox, of Georgetown, D. C., to be First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Frederick A. Sawyer, resigned. Mr. Cox was long a clerk in the State Department, where he became familiar with bureau duties. He has more recently occupied the very important position of Secretary to the British-American Claims Commission. Mr. Cox discharged the duties of that position with such ability and faithfulness that he was complimented in a resolution passed by the commission, and he received the thanks of the British Government. He has had considerable experience in the administration of affairs.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—A NEW CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

A joint caucus of the Republicans of both Houses will be held to-morrow night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The purpose of the caucus is to appoint a new Congressional Campaign Committee, and to make arrangements for the Fall campaign. It is known that some of the advanced inflationists will endeavor to secure the adoption of a resolution declaring that finance is not a party question, and that Republicans within the party may act in accordance with their individual views. It is almost certain that such a resolution could not be adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Kellogg will move as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for an appropriation of $25,000 to the Civil Service Commission. The fate of this amendment will doubtless depend upon the ability of Mr. Kellogg to secure a yea and nay vote upon it. If members are compelled to go upon the record the appropriation will, it is believed, be secured.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL—TOWN AND COUNTRY PAPERS.

The bill passed on Saturday, changing the rate of postage on printed matter, does not seem to meet with hearty approval in any quarter. The Post Office Department desires that printed matter shall be prepaid, and very likely would prefer the provisions of Saturday's bill to the existing law. Nevertheless, they are in favor of fixing the rate at one cent per pound, instead of one and a half cent on periodicals published once a week and less frequently, and allowing no newspapers as deadheads. They claim that the revenue would be greater at one cent per pound from all papers in the country than the revenue under the bill as drawn, which permits free circulation in the counties of publication. The bill seems to have been framed with especial reference to the protection of small country newspapers, influential within the home districts of members of Congress, and which, of course, those gentlemen consider must be propitiated in some manner. It seems to be the idea of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, that nearly all the revenue would be paid by a few leading newspapers in the large cities, and that the great number of small papers all over the country were to escape without paying any postage at all. Mr. Cannon made his own speech in explanation and defense of the bill presented, and then refused to allow any amendments to be offered, or any speeches made on behalf of the opposite side, though earnestly appealed to by such men as Mr. Dawes, Mr. Roberts, of New-York, and Gen. Hawley. It is not believed possible that the Senate will agree to the bill in the form in which it has passed the House, and most likely a disagreement between the two Houses would cause a failure of the bill at this session. The members of the House from the rural districts are very earnest in their efforts to secure the free distribution of their local papers, and will hardly permit any change in the Postal laws which does not effect that result. The Senate is probably much less influenced by the considerations, and is expected to hold out against the pressure from the House.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Canada are much less advanced than seems to be generally supposed. No treaty is yet signed, and it is far from certain that any treaty will be signed and presented to the Senate at this session for its action. The various propositions made by Canada have not been such as our Government could accept, though the desirability of a treaty of reciprocity, if proper terms can be made, is conceded on our side. Mr. Brown, the agent of Canada, has, since his return to Washington last week, submitted some amendments to the previous offers, which will be promptly considered by this Government. But some little time will be necessary, as inquiry has to be made in regard to each of an extended list of products, manufactures, and so forth, as to the effect which placing them on the free list would have upon our revenues, and upon the just rights of vested capital. Considering that only two weeks of the session remain, and that the Senate is fully occupied with legislative business, the difficulty of securing action at this session is apparent.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is expected that the little Tariff bill will be presented to the Senate by the Finance Committee on Wednesday, substantially in the form in which it passed the House. Attempts to secure any important modifications have for the most part been abandoned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Besides the remaining general appropriation bills, there are others of an important public character requiring action, including the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. The majority of the House Committee on the Judiciary have provided in their bill for indemnification to the assured for war premiums paid, not deducting for any payment on account of losses which he might secure for the underwriters, because, as they say, he would receive back nothing of the war premium in such payment. But the minority—Messrs. Potter, Tremain, Poland, and Jewett—take the ground that the money was collected for particular losses on particular vessels, and those premiums have no more relation to this fund, and no more claim upon it, than the losses of a man in Louisiana or Arkansas because of the war. Such identical claims for increased war premiums were presented by our Government to the tribunal at Geneva. They were considered by that tribunal and rejected as not claims that could be recovered for under the treaty.

THE STATUS OF THE VARIOUS APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Fortification, the Naval, Military Academy, and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills have become laws. The Army bill, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial bill, and the Indian Appropriation bill are in conference. The Deficiency Appropriation bill has been reported back to the House on disagreeing amendments. The Post Office Appropriation bill and the River and Harbor Appropriation bill have passed the House, but have not yet been considered in the Senate. The Pension bill has passed both Houses, and is now with the Committee on Appropriations on a Senate amendment. The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, (known as the Omnibus bill,) has been reported to the House. It appropriates $23,605,613. The bill of last year appropriated $32,186,000; a difference of $8,580,000. The appropriation for public buildings under the supervision of of the Architect of the Treasury for construction, paving, grading, vaults, safes, furniture, fixtures, pay of custodians, janitors, &c., is $7,670,000, or about $2,500,000 less than was appropriated last year. Senators Carpenter and Edmunds were at work yesterday and to-day, going over the calendar of the Senate, with a view of selecting such bills as it is necessary to act upon during the present session, and throwing out those which can go over until the next.

PERSONAL.

Soon after the adjournment of Congress the President will visit his family relations on the Kenawha, West Virginia, then return to Washington, and will resume his Summer residence at Long Branch about July 4.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON RESUMPTION CRITICISED

The opinion among Republican members of the House of Representatives, so far as it can be gathered, is, with very few exceptions, adverse to the policy recommended by the President in his recently published memorandum. Among others, Speaker Blaine is very outspoken in his opposition to the suggested repeal of the Legal-tender act, and the forced payment of the taxes in gold.

THE RESOLUTION FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution for the adjournment of Congress *sine die*, reads as follows: "That when the two Houses of Congress adjourn on Monday, 22d day of June next, the first session of this Congress shall be deemed adjourned in that day." As the legislation day of Monday does not end till 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 23d, the session can be continued until that time. The resolution of Mr. Edmunds, which was adopted by the Senate, provided that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be and they are hereby directed to adjourn their respective Houses in that day, on the 22d of June A. D., at 12 o'clock noon. The House did not agree to this; but adopted the resolution first mentioned, in which the Senate concurred.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS FORMING A COUNSEL OF DEPUTIES IN THE OCCUPIED PROVINCES.

BAYONNE, June 7.—Don Carlos has issued a decree authorizing the provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of a Council which is to personally attend him in Spain.

The Carlist troops are concentrating at Tudela to save Estella. Gen. Concha is marching to attack them.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS AT GANGES.

MADRID, June 7.—It is rumored that the Carlists have been routed at Ganges, with the loss of 150 killed and wounded.

Señor Vega Armigo has accepted the appointment of Spanish Ambassador to France.

PEACE IN SPAIN AND CUBA PROMISED.

MADRID, June 7.—The *Gacetta* publishes a circular letter addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic representatives of Spain. It promises the re-establishment of peace in Spain and Cuba, and when the present exceptional condition of affairs is terminated the complete establishment of representative institutions will become the guarantee of moral order.

FRANCE.

THE LEFT CENTRE AND THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, June 8—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the manifesto of the Left Centre, calling for the declaration of the Republic or the dissolution of the Assembly, has caused the greatest sensation since the overthrow of President Thiers. It is generally thought that its effect will be to hasten the day of dissolution, and not improve the prospect of the establishment of a regular Government. The Conservatives are dismayed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED BANQUET TO ROCHEFORT BY COMMUNISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 7.—The Communists in this city will tender the compliment of a banquet to M. Rochefort on his arrival in England.

CUBA.

THE SELLING OF GOLD—A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BROKERS.

HAVANA, June 7.—The Spanish Bank yesterday sold gold to merchants for the payment of duties at 240. Exchange offices are neither buying nor selling gold. The Captain General has required them to post up bulletins daily of the buying and selling prices. The proprietors refuse to comply, and declare, if the order is not rescinded, they will close business.

HEAVY STORMS.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS REPORTED TO BE DROWNED—FISHING PARTIES CAUGHT IN A TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—It is reported here that twenty persons were drowned while sailing and fishing on Oneida Lake to-day, and seven persons in Onondago Lake.

One of the most terrific thunder-storms ever known has prevailed in this vicinity this afternoon and evening. The telegraph wires are down between here and Syracuse.

A BRIDGE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

TROY, N. Y., June 7.—A heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and rain visited this place this afternoon. During its continuance one span of the new iron bridge across the Hudson to West Troy was either blown down or struck by lightning, and, falling into the river, sank four canal-boats lying at the dock under it. There were fifteen persons in the boats, all of whom are supposed to have escaped. The boats were loaded with iron ore. The span of the bridge was 240 feet long. The loss is $40,000.

THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—By the storm to-day a large number of buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and trees uprooted, while the water fell in torrents. The storm on the Onondaga Lake was terrible to contemplate. It is reported that several livse were lost. A party of six men were out in the sail-boat Challenge. Seeing the storm coming, they attempted to get ashore, but the wind struck them, and their sails were torn into shreds. They were soon after capsized when about a quarter of a mile from the shore, but successfully landed after some effort. This same party say they saw a boat containing an old man and two young ladies, who were capsized. The ladies have not been heard from. A young man was also drowned. A number of boats were picked up empty on the west shore of the lake, and the probability is that the bodies of those who might have been drowned will be found there too when they come to the surface.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS—A VILLAGE REDUCED TO A WRECK.

TAMPICO, Whiteside County, Ill., June 7.—A terrible tornado passed over this village last night, making a complete wreck of it. No lives were lost, although a number of persons were injured, several seriously. Twenty-one dwellings were totally destroyed, and every house more or less damaged; two elevators, one containing about 12,000 bushels of grain, and the other about 500 bushels, were demolished. The depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was badly damaged. The most serious casualties were: Mrs. J. G. Gates, leg broken in two places; Maria Barnes, jaw broken and dangerously injured on the head, recovery doubtful; another Mrs. Gates was seriously bruised; Mrs. Pearsoll, badly injured; Mr. Gale, shoulder broken; Granville Connor, badly hurt about the head; Mr. J. G. Gates, bruised dangerously; a number of others were injured, but not seriously.

The amount of damage done cannot be estimated yet. The people are busily engaged gathering up remnants. The tornado struck the village at 11:10, and was accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning, and lasted but a few minutes. A special train furnished by the railroad authorities brought physicians from Mendota to assist in caring for the wounded.

There are no reports as yet of damage being done to the surrounding country.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The cooper shops of Messrs. Clark & Payne, and Snyder & Son, on Scranton avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, were burned yesterday afternoon. Clark & Payne's loss is about $20,000; Snyder & Sons', $5,000—each partially insured. It is thought the fire was caused by lightning striking one of the buildings.

The loss by the burning of Nedderhut's pork-house, in St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday night, was only about $10,000.

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—The schooner S. D. Hart, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, which was run into by the steamer Providence, off Point Judith, Friday night, has reached Newport. She received considerable damage to her rigging and hull, and one of her men was badly hurt.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—The temperance men and women carried the local option election in Brooklyn, Alamedo County, by a majority of eighty-three. The women crusaders from this city and Oakland took a very active part. The results of these elections are already sensibly felt. Several leading distilleries here have reduced their daily product nearly one-third. The wholesale business with the interior will suffer severely.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE WATER QUESTION IN PANAMA—THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES IN PERU—STANDING OF GRADUATES OF ENGLISH MEDICAL COLLEGES IN CHILI.

The advices from Panama by the last steamer are to May 29, and contain the following information:

COLUMBIA.

In the absence of political excitement, the people have turned their attention to useful pursuits. Agriculture is looking up a little, and the woods are being ransacked for cedar and other timber for export. Public attention is most engaged by the sweeping changes that are taking place in the *personnel* of the Panama Railroad and other matters connected with that undertaking.

The Treasurer of the road, J. B. Houston, Esq., came out from New-York by the steam-ship Colon on the 18th inst., accompanied by a number of officials to take the place of those who have resigned and to reorganize. Among those resigned are, A. J. Center, Superintendent; Tracy Robinson, Fiscal Agent; Charles Wise, Freight Agent at Aspinwall; John Wilson, Commissary; Charles Stewart, Head Machinist; Gonce, Stationmaster, and William Hunt, Freight Agent at Panama. Mr. D. M. Corwine has been named General Agent, both for the railroad and the Pacific Mail.

The Government and leading citizens of Panama are seriously occupied with the subject of the supply of water by aqueduct. A few years ago Mr. A. J. Center, of the Panama Railroad, made a contract with the Correoso Government to erect water works for the supply of the city. The plan was not then carried out from some political opposition to the Administration. Since then another great fire has occurred, and thrown discredit on those men who sacrificed the public welfare to political animosity. The matter has now been taken up in earnest. Mr. Centre has been invited again to come forward and undertake to verify the surveys and make out anew the necessary plans and specifications, to afford a base for calculating the cost. On the 22d of May President Miro had an interview with Mr. Center, when a committee was appointed to report what can be done with President Miro as an ex-officio member.

PERU.

The most prominent topic in the Lima news is the recent visit of the Duke of Genoa, nephew of King Victor Emmanuel. He reached Callao in the Italian frigate Garibaldi, May 7 instant. Every attention and courtesy was shown him. The President invited him to a banquet at the Palace, and Mr. Meiggs, the railway King of the South, offered to show him the wonders of the Oroya Railroad.

Further details about the guano discovery continue satisfactory. It is estimated that the amount of guano in the northern deposits is sufficient to cover in value the entire debt of Peru, leaving the newly-surveyed beds of the south as a vast fund of reserve.

Efforts to organize a revolt in Callao have been defeated by the authorities.

The Moro Cucho Indians, near Ayucucho, recently made an attack on the capital city of the department, but were defeated, and prevented from sacking the city, as they intended to do.

CHILI.

The boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic is to be referred to arbitration. It is expected the dispute between the former Government and Bolivia will also be settled by the same method.

Some disagreeable feeling has been excited by the British Minister at Santiago complaining in a note to the Chilian Government that physicians educated in English universities, who presented themselves for examination in Chili, were almost sure always to be rejected. The Dean of the Medical Faculty replied, when appealed to by his own Government, that it was because the course of medical education in England was much inferior and less thorough than what Chilian students were obliged to undergo before they could have license to practice.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in Northern New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley; it continues low in the North-west; it has risen slightly in the South Atlantic Gulf States; the temperature continues high in the districts south of the lake region, and in Missouri and Iowa; it has risen in the Middle States; generally clear weather prevails in the southern portion of the Middle States, the South Atlantic States, and thence westward to Texas, and north-westward to the Missouri Valley; rain is reported in New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and Eastern and Northern portion of the lake region and in Minnesota. The Mississippi River has fallen at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg, the Red River has fallen at Shreveport, and the Lower Missouri River has risen, except at Herman.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light rain, followed by clearing weather, south-east to south-west winds, rising temperature, and stationary or falling barometer during the day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally clear and very warm weather, with local storms, south-west to south-east winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	63°	67°	3:30 P. M.	78°	87°
6 A. M.	63°	68°	6 P. M.	73°	76°
9 A. M.	69°	75°	9 P. M.	66°	70°
12 M.	75°	79°	12 P. M.	61°	70°

Average temperature yesterday..........74°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........68½°

THE CABLE SHIPS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 7.—There is no news of the cable ships yet. The fishermen who reported on Saturday, at the Custom-house, that they saw the Farraday off the coast, now state that the fog was so thick that they could not distinguish whether it was so or not.

ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—In Lynn, last night, Charles H. Carswell, who works for his brother, J. W. Carswell, in the grocery business, without apparent provocation stabbed his brother in the breast with a dirk knife and fled, but was subsequently arrested. The wound is dangerous. The assassin was partially intoxicated. The wounded man is highly respected, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—At Watertown yesterday a conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was tried for refusing to admit a man to his train without a ticket. The complainant proved that he had tendered the legal rate for a ticket and was refused. The conductor was found guilty and fined $200.

BURGLARY IN A CONVENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—Richard Boyle has been arrested at Litchfield for breaking into the Catholic convent in Waterbury recently. A watchman at the convent was stabbed by the burglar, and is now in a critical condition. He gave evidence which led to Boyle's arrest.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

The steam-ships Wyanoke, from Richmond, Va.; City of Austin, Galveston; Celtic, Liverpool May 28, via Queenstown 29th, and Oder, Bremen May 23, via Southampton 26th, arrived at an early hour this morning.

DR. ARMITAGE'S CHURCH.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH AND ITS HISTORY.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THIS CITY—THE OLD NORFOLK-STREET EDIFICE—THE PRESENT CHURCH—SKETCH OF DR. ARMITAGE—THE SERMON YESTERDAY.

The history of the Baptist Churches in this City may be said to commence with the arrival from England, in 1709, of Rev. Mr Wickenden, the first clergyman of that denomination who settled within the borders of the State. This was two years after the first preaching of a Presbyterian minister in the Dutch Church in Garden street, and thirteen after the erection of the first Trinity Church on its present site. In those days, the popular idea of religious tolerance was a confused one, though the dimness of vision does not appear to have been confined to any one Church or party. It was the fault of the times, not of the people. Mr. Wickenden had hardly delivered his first sermon before he was arrested and imprisoned, on the ground that he had no royal license permitting him to preach. He was discharged after three months' confinement, but his name is not mentioned in any of the subsequent records of the time. In 1712, Rev. Mr. Whitman moved from his home in New-England and settled in New-York. By him services were celebrated in the house of a Mr. Ayres, who, roused by the example of his Pastor, himself soon afterward became a preacher. In this primitive little church it was at one time suggested that the converts be baptized at night, for fear of molestation by the mob. The majority, however, opposed this, the result being the carrying of their complaints by Mr. Ayres and several other members to Mr. Burnet, the Governor of the province. Fortunately a Hanoverian King sat on the throne of Great Britain. Had the Stuart interest been in the ascendent there would have been little hope for them. The Governor heard their grievances with patience, and then promised them the royal protection to the fullest extent, a pledge which he caused to be carried out to the letter. At the first baptism, afterward, he appeared at the water-side with several friends, and took much interest in the ceremony. Henceforth the infant church was permitted to dwell in peace, and full religious liberty for the first time established in the colony. The first church was organized in September, 1724, with Mr. Ayres as Pastor. Shortly afterward a small meeting-house was erected on "Golden Hill," a few hundred feet from the Baptist Church, which existed in Gold street within the memory of many of our readers. At the end of a ministry of seven years Mr. Ayres resigned, subsequently removing to Newport, R. I., where he died. A gentleman named Stephens occupied his place for a few months, but, the congregation having become dispersed, the church organization was abandoned and the property sold. Services were then kept up at short intervals in private houses, Rev. Benjamin Miller, the clergyman at Scotch Plains, N. J., coming down to the City (an hour's ride now, but a day's journey then,) as often as possible. Once in every three months he administered the Lord's Supper at the house of some prominent member. In 1759 a church of scanty dimensions was erected on Gold street, and three years later, in 1762, the first regular society was formed under the title of "The First Baptist Church." This organization still exists, and is one of the largest Baptist Churches in this section of the State, and the second in size in the City.

The next in direct line of succession to the Fifth Avenue Church was that on Fayette (afterward Oliver) street, founded in 1791 by members from the parent body. From this developed a movement which in 1809 resulted in the formation of the Mulberry Street Church, of which Rev. Archibald Maclay, formerly a Presbyterian minister, was Pastor. When this gentleman joined the Baptists the greater part of his flock followed him. The number of members in the new organization was now 737. From this was formed in 1823 the Stanton Street Church, with originally but twenty-five members, over which Rev. Samuel Eastman presided. By 1840 this small beginning had increased to nearly 700, and it became necessary for a portion to colonize. A committee, consisting of John N. Wyckoff, Richard C. Ackerly, James Cowan, Abial Miles, and David Ludlam, was appointed to select a location for the new edifice. A church on Norfolk street, corner of Broome, formerly occupied by a Christian society, was found vacant, and purchased for $12,000. The new society, on setting up for itself, contained 361 members, many of them leading ones in the old society. Rev. Geo. Benedict, their clergyman in Stanton street, was chosen Pastor, and the name of the Norfolk Street Baptist Church adopted. This was on the 13th of February, 1841. New-York contained a population of 300,000. The locality around Eighth street was known as the "Bowery Village." Union square did not exist; Madison square was beyond the limits of the imagination. As for Fifth, Madison, and Lexington avenues, they had not been laid out even on paper. Crooked and narrow streets were the rule, broad and straight avenues the exception. Comparatively few buildings were lit with gas. In the best houses Croton water had just supplanted the old-fashioned wells and pumps. The Hudson River Road had not been begun, and but a few miles of Erie track stretched to the westward of Jersey City.

At the session of the Hudson River Association in the Summer of 1844, Mr. Benedict was elected Moderator. His labors, covering altogether a period of twenty-five years, seventeen in New-York, and seven in the pulpit of the Norfolk Street Church, were abundantly blessed, and though disabled by illness for a considerable portion of his last charge, he had the satisfaction of seeing the church over which he presided one of the most flourishing of its denomination in the City. But it was a deceitful security.

In June, 1848, a heavy misfortune befell the society. In that month its church edifice, then a very valuable piece of property, was burned to the ground, and the members were left for a time without a place in which to worship. Meantime the failing health of their Pastor had compelled his resignation, so that they were now without either church or clergyman. In this emergency the parent society came to the relief of the unfortunate congregation with a kindly tender of the use of their basement as a place of meeting. This was thankfully accepted, and, for a time, the services conducted in what had once been the lecture-room of the united societies. Still another blow was in store for them. Within four months after the disastrous fire which had destroyed the church, death put an end to the sufferings of their beloved pastor. His character was laborious, conscientious, and unselfish beyond that even of the most devoted. The close of his life was darkened by suffering which would have overwhelmed a less intrepid spirit, but to the end his patience never wavered nor his trust in the Saviour failed. A self-denying Pastor, a tender-hearted friend

...ardent sympathizer with the weak and ...-trodden of every name and race, his memory is cherished by the Fifth Avenue Church as one of the most honored in its annals. Previous to his death he had already designated Rev. Mr. Armitage as his successor, a choice which was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the congregation and a committee, with Hon. George H. Andrews as Chairman, appointed to visit him at Albany and present the call. On receiving from Mr. Armitage an assurance of his acceptance, they withdrew, that gentleman following them a few days later. His installation occurred early in the ensuing month, his first sermon being preached on a Sunday morning in July, 1848. For several years after the commencement of his pastorate the projected new church was still *in esse*, though at the close of the second year well under way. Dedicatory services were held in the large auditorium of the completed building in January, 1850. It was, and is now, situated on the east side of Essex street, between Broome and Grand, a handsome brown-stone building in the Gothic style, with square towers at the sides, and a seating capacity of nearly 1,000. But by this time a large portion of the congregation had participated in the general migration. Comparatively few of the old members residing in the neighborhood were left, and the future interest of the church plainly pointed toward the early securing of a proper site in some up-town locality. Years of discussion elapsed before the project took definite shape, but by the Summer of 1859 the final removal had been agreed upon, and a committee deputed to examine lots in the vicinity of Murray Hill, and report to the society. The result of their mission was the purchase of five lots on the south corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street—three on the avenue and two on the street. For these $37,500 was paid. The old church on Norfolk street was sold, and the congregation worshiped in a lecture hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. Meantime a chapel had been erected on their property, fronting on Forty-sixth street, at a cost of $10,000. The capital with which this enterprise was begun was less than $3,000. On May 1, 1860, divine service was celebrated under its roof for the first time.

In October the corporate name of the society was changed to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Some slight alterations in the creed of the church was also effected. This was that the Bible alone should constitute their articles of belief, and the adoption of the ordinary parliamentary rules in the transaction of church business. In 1861 came the war, with its financial distress, alienation of families and homes, and general gloom and distrust. The society persevered through all, and though compelled to part with their property on the avenue to secure the necessary funds for the erection of a church, retained the original investment on Forty-sixth street, and added two additional lots on the west side, making a total front of 100 feet on Forty-sixth street. Plans for a modest though elegant and substantial edifice were prepared, and ground broken in the Spring of 1864. A portion of the chapel was incorporated in the new building which was finished in June, 1865, and dedicated in the same month. Its cost, including the chapel, was about $80,000. The text of the Pastor's dedicatory sermon was the same as that of Dr. Cone at a similar occasion twenty-five years before—the allegory of the golden candlesticks, in Revelations, first and second chapters. In the year following a three-story brown-stone parsonage was erected on the east side of the church, at a cost of some $14,000 exclusive of land. To-day the whole property is valued at not less than $200,000. Soon after their occupancy of the new church a revival was inaugurated, under the charge of Rev. A. B. Earle, in which fifty converts were added to their ranks. On the 26th of March, 1871, a thirtieth anniversary was celebrated, at which the Pastor reviewed at length the work since the foundation. The aggregate was a most creditable one. In the space of thirty years 2,250 persons had been admitted to membership, of whom 700 still remained. One thousand five hundred and sixty persons "had gone to other churches on earth, or to swell the membership of the Church above," and a still greater number had been brought within the influences of religious lives and religious associations. The following is a list of the officers of the society for the current year: Deacons—C. T. Goodwin, Geo. H. Hansell, John C. Baxter, J. L. Jones, B. F. Judson, J. F. Coney, Geo. H. Andrews, L. M. Lawson; Trustees—C. T. Goodwin, W. N. Wood, J. A. Bostwick, J. W. Mason, L. H. Niles, Peter Balen, Wm. Rockefeller, H. C. Calkins.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.

Like many other eminent clergymen of this City, Dr. Armitage is of English origin, though American in principle and by choice. His ancestors were of a well-known Yorkshire family, the Armitages of Barnsby, a house whose founder, Sir John Armitage, was created Baron by Charles I. Several representatives in the direct line have held seats in Parliament, the last, Sir Elkanah Armitage, being a member of the House of Commons under the Palmerston administration of 1859 to 1864. His mother was a woman of great piety, a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and an ardent supplicant that her child might become a preacher of that persuasion. She died in 1825, leaving her son, then but six years of age, without the future training in that direction which it was undoubtedly her purpose to give. In his school-boy days he was a warm admirer of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*—that homely paragon which Macaulay has justly termed one of the classics of the English language. At the age of twelve years he became a member of the Methodist society in his native town. At fifteen he was licensed to preach, and before the close of his sixteenth year admitted to the ministry. He composed his first sermon under a deep sense of the solemnity of his mission, and delivered it with great earnestness and pathos before a small assembly at Attercliff Common, near Sheffield. Its effect was worthy of an older hand, a number of his audience being deeply moved, and several professing their conversion on the spot. For three years he continued his work as a local preacher, though constantly urged by his admirers, both lay and clerical, to undertake circuit work. With increased years came an increased sense of the cramped position occupied by Non-conformists in his native land, and a longing desire for the freedom in religion enjoyed in the United States. In 1838 his mind was made up, and in July of that year he left England for America. A station in Suffolk County, Long Island, was his first charge in this country. Watervliet, Albany County, was his second. In the Pearl Street Church, Albany, in 1842-43, of which he afterward became Pastor, his ministry was marked by a revival in which over 600 new members were added to the congregation. A great change in his religious life was now impending. For some years his mind had been disturbed by a doubt as to the relative claims of Methodism and the Baptist Church, a doubt which, in 1843, ripened into deep anxiety. A long and exhaustive struggle of the most painful character followed, lasting five years, and ending in his complete acceptance of the Baptist faith. His mental sufferings during that period may be gathered from the fact that for the last six months of it there was scarcely a night in which sleep was possible. Distress like his was hard to bear, but there was that following which, to an ingenuous mind, was harder still. It was not only the harsh criticisms of the world that awaited him. The sundering of old ties, the breaking with old associations and associates, the falling off of old friends who had stood by him in the plenitude of a full faith in his unswerving acceptance of their doctrines—all these crowded thick upon each other with a bitterness which only those who have gone through similar scenes can appreciate. He emerged from the contest in shattered health, but with clearness of conscience and firmness of conviction, which almost repaid all that he had undergone. Before entering his chosen fold he applied for and obtained an honorable dismissal from his former superiors in the Methodist ranks. In 1848 he publicly joined the Pearl Street Baptist Church in Albany, being baptised by the venerable Bartholomew T. Welch, D. D. His ordination, which took place at the expiration of the customary period, was at the hands of Dr. Welch, Rev. W. S. Clapp, Elder Alfred Bennett, and others. Friend Humphrey, at that time Mayor of the City, and Hon. Ira Harris, afterward United States Senator, represented the church. Within a few months he was elected to the Board of the American and Foreign Bible Society. His entrance into this body was signalized by a series of strong and well-grounded arguments in favor of a revision of the King James version of the Scriptures, at that time the leading topic of discussion in religious circles, and against which a seemingly impregnable opposition had already been developed.

In June of that year, while at Albany, he received his first and only call in his long career as a clergyman from the Norfolk Street, now Fifth Avenue, Baptist Church of New-York. If anything had been needed to reinforce the invitation it was to be found in the earnest request of its almost dying Pastor, Mr. Benedict, who implored him to accept the proffered charge. He was not the man to resist this reiterated demand, and on the first Sunday in July assumed the duties of his new office. Among his earliest and warmest friends were James Watson Webb and Henry J. Raymond, then of the *Courier and Enquirer*. During the second year of his ministry, in June, 1850, he was elected Manager of the newly-organized American Bible Union, with the lamented Spencer H. Cone as President, Wm. H. Wykoff, LL. D., as Secretary, and William Colgate as Treasurer. The object of the association, as announced in its prospectus, was "to procure and circulate the most faithful version of the sacred Scriptures, in all languages, throughout the world." On the death of Dr. Cone, in 1855, he was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy, a position which he has continued to hold ever since. Under his superintendence the work of the Union has been pushed to an extent which may challenge comparison with any similar institution in the country. Summed up, the fruit of its exertions may be characterized as the translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Chinese, Karen, Siamese, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English. In 1863, seven years after his election to the Presidency, over one million copies had been scattered broadcast throughout this and other countries.

In January, 1850, he officiated, for the first time, in the newly-completed church on Norfolk street, preaching one of his ablest sermons from the text, "What hath God wrought?" A large audience, including a number of his brother clergymen, was present on this occasion, many of whom afterward congratulated the preacher on the reception of his effort. On the sale of the church building in 1859, preparatory to the erection of the new edifice on Forty-sixth street, he continued to preach in the up-town chapel on Broadway. The first year of the war found him absent in Europe, in search of that renowned health which his continuous labors had to some extent affected. At the dedication of the church on Fifth avenue he presided, as also on the occasion of the twenty-fifth and thirtieth anniversaries of the church organization on the 16th of February, 1866 and 1871. His life as a Pastor has been one of extraordinary and deserved success, and this as much through his own exertions as through the support of circumstances. He has been no holiday clergyman. Obstacles which would have crushed a man of less determined character have more than once beset his career. Over each of them he has triumphed, carrying with him the unfailing love and respect of his people.

As a preacher, he is in many respects unequaled. No one since the days of Robert Hall has earlier developed the especial talents of the pulpit, and certainly few have so retained them. No orator in this country is more identified with the peculiar charm of "word painting." His glowing word-pictures have, on innumerable occasions, earned him the admiration of his auditors, while his flowing delivery and clear musical voice enchain the attention and impress, in an unmistakable manner, the lesson sought to be conveyed. As an emotional orator, few are his equals. His sermon on the death of Dr. Cone, preached in the First Baptist Church on the 16th of September, 1855, was an admirable specimen of this, calling out as it did, in the strongest manner, an expression of the universal sorrow for the loss of their deceased Pastor. As an eye-witness afterward described it, "The effect of that picture was instantaneous, electrical, and overwhelming. From the immense audience a wail of anguish broke forth. Every eye was dimmed with emotion." This was twenty years since, but the same wealth of imagery and the same force of idea are equally characteristic of him to-day. Within two weeks he uttered a discourse of almost equal power before the National Bible Society in Washington, D. C., holding the largest audience in that city spell-bound for nearly two hours. In every part of this State and of the country generally he is regarded as the first orator of his church. His warm reception by Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, on his last visit to Europe, and his enthusiastic welcome from the immense congregation of the London Tabernacle, are still fresh in the minds of the public.

As a presiding officer his capabilities are of a high order. No chairman is better versed in the intricacies of debate, or more rapid and correct in his rulings. Without partiality or neglect he secures a fair hearing, and at the same time expedites the business before the house with promptness and dispatch. In this most difficult of accomplishments his success is unquestioned.

Personally he is of an engaging aspect. Erect in bearing, of the middle height, with a well-proportioned frame, a bright eye, and a kind and indulgent expression of countenance, few men possess in a higher degree the power to please and the capacity to compel respect. His private life is a model of the mingled affection and dignity befitting such a character, and in the home circle and at the fire-side the virtues of the Christian clergyman, the kind husband, and the loving father are such as reflect additional honor upon a life which is already an example.

SERMON BY DR. ARMITAGE, YESTERDAY MORNING.

Acts, xxv. 19—Concerning a certain Jesus, who was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive.

Who of you, my hearers, ever listened to a soul-inspiring, infidel lyric? Can Cato sing to Fate in strains which find a response on every chord of human emotion? Does Shelley pour out his living heart to Reason, in numbers which raise your souls to rapturous heights, or search their very depths, or penetrate their most secret sensibilities? There is music which never dies upon a sinful soul. Does Emerson pour it forth? What sublime song does Huxley sing, which fortifies the heart with love, and braces the conscience against fear? And what lofty hymn trembles on the lips of Renan, so melting the wounded spirit by its moving pathos as to extort that homage which truly noble souls love to pay at the feet of the master musician? No; with them there is nothing of all this. And, why? Ah! why, indeed, well may we ask. Tell me why the grasshopper is not a true orator, and why the barnacle is not a profound poet, then will I tell you why rationalism cannot sing. Nothing can sing but what is true, and nothing is true but life. Hence it is that we say, "concerning a certain Jesus," that He is an endless poem, an undying oratorio. "He was dead, but He is alive again, and lives forevermore;" so that His name and person, His offices and work, ring the softest chimes perpetually in the ears of sorrowing sinners. In the very words, "*I know that my Redeemer liveth*," there is a flowing rhythm and a musical cadence which seem to be borrowed from the life they celebrate. The first time that I heard these words in song was from the lips of the inspired Swede, Jenny Lind, and the impression which they made at that time can never be effaced from the tablets of memory. What with the truth of the sentiment, the matchlessness of the musical composition, and its inimitable rendering, it seemed as if I had never heard the Gospel of Jesus rightly preached before. Much such feelings thrilled my heart as I suppose seized the heart of Jacob when he lifted up his eyes and saw his sons and the train of wagons coming up from Egypt, and when one ran to him in haste crying, "Joseph is yet alive!" Aside from the power of the human voice, either in music or oratory, there is something so unique in these words, so unearthly, so worthy of the absolute God, that there has never been a day since the seer of Mesopotamia penned them when the hearts of thousands have not bounded with thanksgiving because they were written. The truth, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," uttered by the patriarch of Uz, fifteen hundred years before the birth of Jesus, is as vivid and vital a truth in prophecy as was that of Paul in history when he affirmed in his day that a certain Jesus is "alive;" and both Job and Paul repose the whole system of their revealed faith on the self-existent life of this Redeemer. If Job refers to the pre-existence of Jesus before His incarnation, Paul refers to His post-existence after our redemption had been fully wrought; so that it is clear enough that the radical thought which inspired the affirmation of both was that of Christ's self-existence. Job says, "He liveth," before He died, and Paul says He is "alive," after He died.

True it is, that Festus, in speaking to King Agrippa respecting the alleged resurrection of our Lord, assumes the tone of a Roman skeptic, passing it by as an idle tale of superstition, and with an air which disparages Paul's affirmation as a mere whim. His glib reference to "a certain Jesus" gives his estimate of Christ's resurrection as a fact. Consequently, he leaps the subject as altogether too trivial for investigation. Meanwhile, his *hauteur* met with a most pungent rebuke, in the fact that Paul, the troublesome prisoner left in his care, had weighed all the evidence in the case as a master logician, was consecrating his wonderful powers to the publication of this truth as he found it sustained by adequate proof, was suffering this very imprisonment for his testimony, and stood ready to seal it with his blood, as a truth on which he rested his own salvation. No more precious truth can be announced than that which is set forth in the great cardinal fact of Christ's death. But important as it is, it should never for a moment be detached from the other great truth, that He lives. The one fact gathers importance mutually from the other. His death finishes the atoning work; His life ratifies its accomplishment. In some particulars His death is of more consequence than his life, but in other respects His life is more important than His death. The Apostle Paul gives us their relative bearings when he says, "He died for our sins, and rose again for our justification." Therefore, he says, in another place, "We are saved by His life," in harmony with Christ's own words, that He is not only the resurrection, but also the "Life." With these affirmations in view, no form of statement can be of greater consequence than this, "I am alive for evermore;" and this, "Death has no more dominion over Him." Since Jesus was dead once, and conquered death, if the streams of life which now flow through His being should be suspended for a moment, the fruits of that conquest would perish. "He died once unto sin," and as there is now no more offering to be made for sin, "He dieth no more," but "ever liveth."

I cannot tell you what life is in my own being, nor in any being; much less can I tell what that deep profound is which goes on throbbing through the heart of the ascended Christ from generation to generation. We can only catch a faint conception as to what constitues the mystic beat of divinity and humanity in harmonious but endless sympathy, but we call that beating life. He sits in the midst of the throne, the ancient of days to come, as well as the father of the eternity past. Yet He rose to that throne a moral giant, out of the folds of grave-clothes. He was masterful and victorious, leaving behind Him fragments of tomb-stones as He swept through spheres of light and throngs of spirits, to glow in the splendors of immortalized being. When, therefore, the mountains and deserts, the cities and oceans of the globe which He left, shall be sunk into fathomless oblivion, His eye will serenely rest upon creation in its very nonentity, when and that for endless millions of ages to come. He utters His loving words, every eye of the celestial host turns to Him, and every harp is struck at His smile. He is still the centre of attraction for those countless creatures of beauty and bliss who ever burn before Him in immortal glory, as well as for the ransomed throng who are gathering around Him, that He may be "admired in all His saints." His face and attitude and office all bespeak the lofty projects that beat in His heart, for after eighteen hundred years love still flows from His bosom as freshly as if its streams were just beginning to gush forth. That heart which once was pierced by the lance still pulsates with the calmest emotion, and must do so in the nature of things while the cycles of eternity roll.

In the most artless and simple manner the Evangelists speak of our Lord's departure to Heaven, saying "that a cloud received Him out of their sight," and that "He was received up into glory." With that air of truth and simplicity which ever characterizes honest witnesses, they record His ascension. Fiction and romance relate nothing so marvelous, and yet the Evangelists relate it with all the confidence of eye-witnesses and all the artlessness of babes. They indulge in no pomp of diction, utter no astounding superlatives, are tempted into no digressions, raise no curious questions, and start up no fitful image on the holy ground which they tread. They preserve the gravity of history and the serenity of truth, without swelling the outline or inflating the expression. The result of this elevated serenity is that all through the limpid current of their narrative you see Jesus just as their own eyes saw Him. They show us where the human ended and where the divine began. They tell us that He led them, just as a shepherd would lead a guileless flock, out of Jerusalem about two miles, "as far as Bethany," to the Mount of Olives, whose green slopes and shady spots were flanked on one side by holy Bethany and on the other by awful Gethsemane. Across the vale, to the west, was the city of the great King, and near by the hallowed spot on which He had shed his tears for the doomed metropolis. Yet they seem to be totally unconscious of the sacred associations which began then to gather, and which now linger around that memorable hill. He stood in the midst of that group of peasants; they saw His face for the last time, and heard His voice before its tones died away on earth into the silence of thousands of years. While in the act of blessing them, He reverses the law of gravitation; His figure begins to ascend from the earth; they gaze upon Him eagerly till a cloud enfolds Him in its bosom, and then they see Him no more. Such was the earthly side of our Lord's departure, quiet, calm, majestic. What took place beyond that veil was impervious to mortal vision. The apostles could not tell what movements, emotions, and raptures filled the world of which Jesus is, to us, the invisible King. What voices were lifted, what harps were struck, and what trumpets were sounded in the welcome which greeted the Conqueror as He returned from the conflict to His native realm and state, we are left to conjecture, saying that we know that "He led captivity captive," and that as His chariot approached the celestial portals the lofty spirits of the upper world sang their divinest song to chant the "King of Glory in."

A thousand questions would meet us here had we time to treat of them. Did any change pass over the body of Jesus as He swept through the regions of space which stretched in interminable leagues beyond the cloud? When He left the earth did His spirit begin to despise that body in which He had borne our sins on the tree? Did His soul disdain longer companionship with its old ally with whom it had walked the waves of the Galilee? Would He now cast off His flesh as a cumbrous and worn-out garment? All this seems very unlikely. It seems more worthy of God to conclude that a whole, and not a mutilated, Redeemer ascended on high, and that the proper manhood of Jesus sat down at the right hand of God. Years after the ascension the Apostle John says, "I beheld, and lo, in the midst of the throne there stood a lamb, as it had been newly slain." As if to identify the Man of Calvary beyond dispute, He bore the marks of recent slaughter, the tokens and scars of intense suffering and death. Moreover, human nature was the sharer of His intense sorrows, and it is meet that it should be the sharer in His beneficent triumphs. He could not begin the work of redemption without being made flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone, and how can He complete the work of His mediatorship if He lays our nature aside? The Apostle Paul, who affirms that "He is alive," says that "this Man" has appeared in the presence of God for us in the capacity of a "High Priest," and that He entered the holy place "by His own blood, having obtained eternal redemption for us." Therefore, it is essential to the efficacy of His regal priesthood that the humanity in which He atoued as a Lamb should be the vehicle by which He officiates as a Priest; so that as God-man, He is now enfranchised with all the prerogatives which rule illimitable worlds as King of Kings, while He is also crowned and sceptred as Head of the Church and King of Saints.

With the declarations of Scripture before us we see that the immortal work of providential government is commited to Him, as well as the immortal work of mediatorial administration. "All power is given unto Him in heaven and in earth." If this does not ascribe to Him the entire control of universal empire in the most unmistakable terms, then language has no distinctive meaning. Nay, more than this, the Scriptures attribute to Him the *origin* of universal empire as well as its government: "All things were made by Him, and without Him was nothing made that was made." In this high sense He not only lives, but we address Him, saying; "With Thee is the *Fountain* of life." All life comes quivering from His bosom, as streams from a fountain. This, also, is in harmony with His own declaration: "I am the *first* and the last." He claims, in these words, existence which had no beginning and can know no end. Now, everything excepting God began to be. No doubt the world which we tread is incalculably old. Long before man was made new creation followed new creation on its surface, and buried old creations in their own ruins. But there was a time when creation began, and God gazed for the first *time* upon this void and formless earth. In all likelihood the sons of God, the celestial intelligences, had seen many a universe glitter in youth and beauty, and after countless ages sink back again into their first nothingness. But before the creative period commenced Jesus was dwelling in the light of lights. "I am the *first*." It may be that the very patriarch of all angels stands before the throne of the Lamb to-day who saw the first star gleam out in the ethereal vault, and he may relate to his younger brethren the wonderful history of God's successive creative acts. But this most ancient of all the heavenly hierarchy is not "the *first*." There was a time when he came into life, and when his voice made the solitudes of space vocal with his new-born ecstacy in the first trembling note of his joy. Jesus gazes to-day on rank upon rank, throne upon throne, principality upon principality, composing all the heavenly hosts. They excel in strength, they flame in holiness, they glow in love; but of them all He is "the *first*." They are glorious in His holiness, they are mighty in His strength, and they caught the throbbings of their immortality from the pulse of His infinite heart. "By Him were all things created that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; He is before all things, and by Him all things consist." Before time with our orb had begun, He gave being and shape to all the mechanism of the firmament and all the tribes that people its space. Nothing was necessary in the universe but Himself. Creation is but the effect of His pleasure. Hence, He laid the foundations of the earth, ordained the laws that give it stability, hung it upon nothing, made atom cohere to atom, massed it into attraction, balanced its forces, floated it on its own axis, bound it to its own centre, endowed it with the exactest velocity, and made it the portal from which to survey all the splendors that wheel through immensity. "The heavens are the works of His hands." "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold! who hath created these things?" He drew their spheres, He garnished their glory, His fingers wove the starry web. The hands of the Monarch-man made them all. "All things were created by Him and for Him." The rushing comet and the insect which dances on the wing of gauze, the prismatic star-dust and the vermilion flush on the rose, the ponderous orb that grinds through undiscovered paths, and the wandering sea-weed that floats through the trackless ocean—all are the work of His fingers. He breathed the winds and struck the fires, and dashed the waters from the hollow of His hand. No matter how vast the dimensions, or various the workmanship, or ancient the date of creation, He was "the *first*." There was a date when not one beam of light flashed, not one particle was convex, not one atom was poised in all the solitudes. So that He not only arranged the huge, shapeless mass of matter, but He compounded its elements and composed its materials. When "darkness was upon the face of the deep" there was not a fern nor a lichen in the horrible night, not a spear of grass mantled the surface of the earth, not one stroke of life beat in its domains. When Jesus was "the *first*" He was alone, without companionship. His bosom was the only source of life, His mind the only laboratory of thought; in His breast the framework of all things lay in type, the mere shadow of forthcoming creation. Seas and channels for rivers, rugged mountains and enchanting landscapes, latent seeds and luscious fruits, the softness of sunrise and the roar of tempests, all stretched in plan through our Redeemer's mind, but in themselves they were only a universe of purposes. But "when he spoke it was done, when he commanded it stood fast." By the word of His mouth substances began to be, elements came into existence, and their contending powers began to rage against each other, deformity took aspect, uproar and anarchy reigned, till lakes, and islands, and oceans, and continents took their places. Then, when the heavens above became pavilions for all their tenantry, of star, and sun, and satellite, and "the Word" pronounced the earth "very good," the twin-sister spheres hailed each other in meet fellowship, and the sons of God "shouted together for joy."

And now, since His death upon this planet, He has returned to His throne of control, and there manages all the mysteries of this mysterious empire. The same power which created it is still governing it, as of right. He laid the badges of his specific royalty aside for a time in order to consummate the greater work of redemption, but now He has merged all distinctions of government into one common and eternal economy. The kingdoms of nature feel the exercise of His "all power," as well as the kingdom of grace. He molds new forms of beauty, and repairs old decays By inscrutable means He moves on the minds of men also, renewing their ardor, kindling their aspirations, and guiding their ever-thickening succession. Even the haughty defiance in which some men hold Him and His government does not interrupt the slightest purposes of His throne, nor thwart them in one "jot or tittle," any more than the resistance of an insect would stop the earth from rolling. His governmental march can make their enmity serve his purposes as well as their pleasure, and often when they refuse to bridge a chasm for the advancing Conqueror by their labor He can bridge it quite as well with their own persons. When He was upon this earth, He felt the stubbornness of creaturely rebellion. The very heavens which He had made beat upon His head in furious tempests till He commanded them to be quiet. The stars of midnight quietly held watch over His agonies, as He lay upon the cold ground in a sweat of blood, but at meridian the next day He rebuked their own monarch, and shrouded his glory in sackcloth. Men mocked him by throwing on His shoulders a purple robe in pretentious majesty, yet He had sent the sunbeam and the dew upon the very fibre of which that vest was woven. They knotted thorns around His brow, but the skill of his own temples had given sap to the spines which pierced them. They drove spikes through His hands, and nailed Him to the rough wood, but His own fingers had platted the grain of the tree on which He suffered, layer by layer, and the nail that transfixed Him was made of the ore which His own hand had formed in the mine. Even the lips of Judas were arched by Him whom they betrayed with a kiss; and so He left both nature and men unrestrained in all their enmities. But He made the wrath of men to praise Him then, and it praises Him no less now. So then, brethren, "a certain Jesus, whom Paul affirmed to be alive," has taken all the changes of human revolution under his inspection, to the overthrow of dynasties, the protection of a sparrow, and the numbering of the hairs of your heads. He predestinates the result which His eye pierces; He arranges the complicate machinery by which it shall be accomplished, and He makes all that seems precarious come at His bidding. This is the immortal life that the Man of Nazareth is living, and this the immortal work that He is doing within the veil. "Paul affirms Him to be *alive!*"

And now, in closing, can I do better than to cheer you, by Paul's affirmation that you do not worship a dead Christ? Nor do you worship a Christ in whom the human has been abandoned, superseded, cast away. Our human nature has passed up with Jesus into glory. At present, His movements and features, and figure are kept back from our ken. He is veiled, on the other side of the cloud that received Him out of our sight. But, "whom having not seen we love," we venerate, we confide in, we glorify; for He has exalted and dignified our nature more on the other side of the cloud than on this. He is our life, and by and by our life shall appear.

"He lives, the great Redeemer lives,
What joy the blest assurance gives."

And because He lives we shall live also. We shall not only live in Him, but with Him. He will live on till we see Him as He is. For He is not only "the first," but "*the last*." His life measures the two eternities, the eternity past and that which is to come. He was dead, but He joined the two streams of eternity in His resurrection. He is alive again, and shall live forever more. The visible heavens and earth that now are shall perish. But, oh, Christ! "Thou remaineth; they shall wax old as doth a garment, but Thy years shall not fail." The shame of dying once was great. He discrowned His head, laid down his sceptre on the tomb, and emptied His heart of life as He slept in the dust, but now the fullness of God dwells in Him bodily. As the King Immortal, He remembers with profound satisfaction the shame and the pain of dying, and with joy announces, "I am He that *was* dead." Calvary, the place of skulls, lends wonderful contrast to the Mount Zion on which He sits, with many crowns upon His head. The quivering flesh and the fainting heart which staggered beneath the burden of the cross when He found that the way to the throne lay through the sepulchre, is in amazing contrast with His triumphant challenge. "Behold! I am *alive for evermore!*" The saints and angels who now gaze into His face almost forget His limitless power and His transcendent love in the contemplation of His eternally enshrined life. They praise the Lamb "who liveth for ever and ever." And your eternal salvation, remember, is among the imperial issues which His eternal life are to conserve. Though He has vanished behind the cloud He is not far from any one of you, nor is there any dark possibility either of life or death that you need to dread. There is no perplexity nor temptation, no disappointment nor sorrow which His power will not avert. And when you come to pass through the vale of death itself you will find "your life hid with Christ in God;" so that you also with Him will live for evermore. Amen.

A LINCOLN RAIL.

In the procession at Forrest, Livingston County, Ill., on Decoration Day, four veterans carried a rail, concerning which a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes the following:

The history of this particular rail runs briefly thus: It was sent by Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, to the Hon. Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, soon after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, of which convention both Mr. Oglesby and Mr. Burton were members, and Mr. B. an elector-at-large for Kentucky. It had been planned by a noted slave dealer to mob the rail when it should arrive at its destination; and on its arrival the mob, headed by its leader, surrounded the express office to do the deed of fanatic villainy, but a few determined faces about the express wagon caused the mob to halt, waver, and then sneak away. The rail has stood guard in Mr. Burton's house for fourteen years, and on its leaving there a few days ago, for his new home at Forrest, Ill., it was escorted to the railway station by a large procession of patriotic citizens to bid it good-by on its return to its native State. Its adopted county, that would gladly have seen it mobbed fourteen years ago, is now Republican in its politics, and mourns the absence of this rail as the loss of a great apostle of political righteousness. During the rebellion Mr. Burton's house was alternately taken by the Federals and rebels, as officers' headquarters, and, although they spared nothing else, it so happened that the rail was comparatively undisturbed until the other day, on its leaving Lancaster, Ky., when it was considerably chipped by some of its more enthusiastic friends. Four years ago this rail, draped in mourning, figured conspicuously at meetings held in Kentucky to ratify the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and it has been a prominent object at Republican gatherings held for various purposes since the war, and now remains here at Mr. Burton's home, whither he has removed, as a reminder of what he suffered during the late war in behalf of the Union. Accompanying this rail is the following certificate:

DECATUR, Ill., June 1, 1860.

I do hereby certify that the rail this day delivered to Dr. G. W. McMellen, to be by him sent to A. A. Burton, of Lancaster, Ky., is from a lot of 30,000 made by Abraham Lincoln and myself thirty years ago in this county, and that I have resided in this county ever since that time.

His
JOHN × HANKS.
mark.

Attest: R. J. OGLESBY.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

AN INLAND SUMMER RESORT AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

How often it happens in life that we seek far away from our own door for a pleasure or a happiness which all the time nestles beside it. So it is with Lake Mahopac, a charming Summer resort, unknown to all save its steady friends. Yet it presents on a miniature scale all the charms of the Adirondacks, lake and islet, forest and mountain scenery. And all this within fifty miles of New-York. It is hidden away in a nook of Putnam County, among ridges of low hills, that have, however, a considerable elevation above the level of the sea. The lake itself is, in round numbers, 1,000 feet above this level, and the hills that rise on every side of it are considerably more. It can be reached in two hours from New-York, either by the New-York, Boston and Montreal, or by the Mahopac branch of the Harlem extension. The latter company has been very generous to commuters, but has steadily refused to issue return tickets, to the great grief of those who like to make excursions to this charming spot, and spend the long pleasant Summer days boating on the clear waters of the lake and picnicking in the sequestered islets. Probably the place has so little general notoriety that the company consider such a concession to the public would entail a loss instead of bringing a profit. Perhaps this may be the reason why a place which is so beloved by its friends is so completely unknown to outsiders. It seems to us that the Mahopac Improvement Company which bought so much land here, and has done so much to improve the place, would do well to make an arrangement with the Harlem line, as the fare charged at present is simply outrageous, averaging more than five cents a mile. And, as no return tickets are issued, the cost of going and coming is greater than to any other resort in the country. To commuters the fare is reduced down to less than one cent per mile. Surely, if it pays to take them at such a rate, it is but reasonable for the public to expect some concession to them.

Arrived at Mahopac terminus, the traveler in search of health and happiness finds a fair number of well appointed conveyances, any one of which will take him comfortably to whichever one of the four hotels of the place he may choose. The oldest, the best kept, and the dearest, is the Gregory House, managed by Mr. Crittenden, formerly Superintendent of the St. James Hotel, in this City. The Thompson House is smaller, but well kept, and dear, too. Then comes the Dean House, a family hotel, where the prices range from $12 to $18 per week, and the Lake House, which is not a very fine building, but which is reputed to be comfortable inside. The Gregory House is the institution of the place, and offers the singular anomaly of charging transient boarders less than permanent. This, however, is easily comprehended. The house is a great favorite with old New-York families, and they engage all the best rooms, so that the transients have to accept the best that may be left. This is so, of course, everywhere; but, very unjustly, the transients, who have the worst accommodation, are elsewhere made to pay the highest obtainable prices, and are shoved away in cubbyholes, with an implied expression from the clerk that they ought to be thankful for anything. Now, at Lake Mahopac, the cruel injustice of this is recognized. The permanents pay at the rate of four dollars a day, and the transients three. All the hotels are strung along the shores of the lake, which is nearly circular in form, and ten miles in circumference, having no bays and few coves, but several points running far out into the water and forming most delightful peninsulas. Round the lake the Mahopac Company has built a really magnificent drive, which is called, for what reason I know not, the boulevard. This word is pronounced here, by the natives, the bullyward, after the manner of the Tammany gentlemen who were formerly connected, not unprofitably to themselves, with the Department of Public Works. Around this fine drive, lots have been sold for villa residences, of which there are now some twenty, including that one owned by Mr. Peter B. Sweeney. He is believed to own it still, though I should think that the City of New-York might possibly have a lien upon it. The finest cottage here belongs to a Mrs. W. Tilden, a widow lady, who has come to Lake Mahopac every year for a very long time. There are other cottages of a superior order, all belonging to New-Yorkers, the majority being in the neighborhood of the Dean House.

The drive or boulevard has only been constructed some two years, and therefore the proprietors have not yet learned to make the most of their beautiful domain. The road winds around the lake, running through pasture fields in some places, with patches of white made by the flowers of the wild strawberry, and with bushes of scarlet and pink of a peculiar kind of honeysuckle. In other places it traverses magnificent woodlands, thickly strewn with wild flowers of every description, violets, wood anemones, wild geraniums, ragged robins, &c. The trees are glorious specimens of oaks, pecans, and chestnuts, with here and there a hickory, not crowded together, but having had space and air to develop into their utmost capacity. Everywhere in the finest scenes, great masses of limestone, covered with moss and lichens, burst from the earth, some of them laminating and showing curious seams of quartz running through the limestone at regular intervals. This produces a queer looking stone somewhat resembling serpentine, and it has been used for building purposes by Mrs. Tilden; but the effect is grotesque rather than grand. All along the road through the woods the ground is considerably elevated above the lake, affording many fine views. But there are spots where the road is undoubtedly 300 feet above the lake, where the vista is hidden by the trees. Some judicious chopping here would give a superb prospect; as it is the views from many spots are very beautiful. The waters of the lake, unruffled by the wind, lie under the sunshine like molten silver. Around on every side the rocks are bold in shape and are covered with dense deep green foliage. Rising out of the water are two islands, perfectly round in appearance but completely enveloped by a light green mass of foliage which is so perfectly regular in its contour that there are no breaks or inequalities. In the common struggle for light and air all the trees have pushed out at the same angle, and as the ground rises toward the centre at a pretty steep incline, every tree has been equally favored. All are about the same size, and all have very thick abundant foliage. The effect produced is excessively pleasing, especially from the north end of the lake where the high ground is. Beyond the islands the opposite shores in the Summer time are rendered intensely picturesque by the soft veil of haze through which they are seen. In the afternoon, when the sun falls upon this mist, it does not disperse it, and the brilliant green of the trees is then seen glorified by the transfused yellow light.

The Gregory House is quite a fine structure, and stands a little way back from the lake shore, surrounded by its lawns, gardens, and silver maples. With its depenencies of cottages and another small hotel, it can accommodate a thousand guests, though probably it has never done so heretofore. But a rush of popularity is expected this year for Lake Mahopac, and Mr. Crittenden, the present landlord, is one of those gifted few who use good fortune without abusing it. At most places excessive popularity makes the landlord inattentive, the clerks supercilious, and the waiters grasping. It certainly will not be so here. Many of the old stagers here pass their whole time in boating and fishing, catching, or trying to catch, black bass and white perch. They have boats of their own. The hotel, besides looking after these, has twenty-five boats for hire, and two small yachts. For the safe keeping of these there is a charming little dock, around the sides of which the row-boats sleep until called upon to move over the waters of the lake. There used also to be a steam-boat, but it proved a pecuniary failure. Mammas did not like their children to go on board for fear the boiler should blow up, or something should happen, and the belles of the place preferred to be rowed by the slaves of their bright eyes. They said the motion of the row-boat, gliding over the lake, was so swan-like, very different from the rolling gait of the aggressive steam-boat. Besides, on moon-lit nights there was a perfect wealth of romance in being ferried over to the little isles that rise, with feathery domes of green, into the still air. The air is warm and balmy, the rays of the moon flood the waters with silvery light, the boat goes gliding on without a sound, save the rippling rush of the wavelets upon the prow. Orlando, rowing gently, finds breath enough for conversation, and boldness enough to quote the Fire Worshipers, whispering softly about "a little isle where we might live and love unknown." Compare these delights with the puff-puff of the noisy steamer, smelling of oil, and awaking the echoes of the disgusted hills with its vulgar screeching whistle. They would none of it, and so last season it was taken to pieces and sent home by rail.

These little isles on moon-lit nights are truly romantic. There is no underwood, and the ground is carpeted with the most odoriferous flowers whose fragrance seems intensified by the stillness. Through the arching of the trees a half light just permits objects to be visible, and there are no vines to catch one's toes and throw one ignominiously prostrate. In the distance the gas-jets of the hotel make a brilliant illumination, too far away to be glaring, and just near enough to show the contour of the hotel with its bold Mansard roof and its long piazzas. On some warm Summer night the romantic ones are ferried over gently by their respective Orlandos, with here and there a kindly maiden aunt to play propriety. Finding a little circular hollow they seat themselves in a circle, crushing down the fronds of strong-smelling ferns, and putting in the middle the precious basket that contains the cake and the strawberries. Then they tell love stories in turn, those who have fine voices singing something soft and plaintive, or reciting sweet love-poetry, like Lowell's captive. Then they eat their strawberries in bliss, and all goes merry as a marriage bell until some wretch starts a story of hideous monsters that inhabit lonely lakes hid among mountains. How fishermen and boats have been swallowed up at one fell gulp by the great jaws of the behemoth, and mangled pieces of the deceased have floated to shore, such as boots with feet in them. After this a good, cold, chilling ghost story completes the entertainment, and the fair ones are ferried back to the hotel and forget their fright amid the mazes of the whirling waltz.

GAR.

PRIZE EXHIBITION AT HAMILTON COLLEGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLINTON, N. Y., Friday, June 5, 1874.

Moses Coit Tyler, for several years Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Michigan, now literary editor of the *Christian Union*, wrote not long ago in an editorial of that paper: "If there is one place in the world which has not been invaded by fashionable contempt for rhetoric, that place is Hamilton College. To any one who knows how oratory is snubbed and sneered at by the authorities of most colleges, it will be almost startling to observe the vigor, the Athenian loyalty, with which it is cultivated at Hamilton." The good results of this "Athenian loyalty" to oratory were never more conspicuous than at the twentieth Clark Prize exhibition, which took place on the evening of June 3. The prize was founded by the late Hon. Aaron Clark, of New-York, and although the interest of over five thousand dollars is annually awarded in prizes to those who excel in the work of the rhetorical department, no honor is more highly coveted by Hamilton students than the Clark prize in oratory. Subjects are assigned the Seniors. Of the orations handed in the best six are selected as exhibition orations; and of these six the best-delivered oration receives the prize. To secure even an appearance at the exhibition is a distinction in the esteem of Hamilton men worthy of their best efforts in rhetorical work throughout the college course. Seldom has a class been better represented than was the class of '74 by the speakers who appeared this evening. At an early hour the spacious Presbyterian Church of Clinton was more than filled by an audience of students, Alumni, and friends of the college from all parts of the State. Prof. Henry A. Frink, who fills the Chair of Rhetoric, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D. D., LL. D., President of the college. After music, Mr. Abel E. Blackmore, of Newark, delivered an oration on "The Supernatural in Literature." His treatment of the subject was historical, showing the character and influence of the supernatural element in different eras of literature as illustrated by representative writers. The oration was progressive and climacteric in style, and was delivered with marked oratorical power. Mr. Edgar A. Enos, of New-Hartford, followed with an oration on the same subject. His treatment was analytic, rather than historical. It is enough to say for the oration that in artistic beauty it has but few rivals among the best literary orations delivered in the twenty years' history of the prize. The delivery was in keeping with the oration, graceful and finished. After music, Mr. Charles C. Hemenway, of Marcellas, gave an interesting and carefully-written oration on "John Stuart Mill; the Man and Philosopher." Mr. Hemenway is a forcible and impressive speaker, and as valedictorian of his class, illustrated the theory of the college that prominence may be given to oratorical studies and drill, and the general scholarship of the student suffer no loss. Mr. Hemenway is no exception, as Mr. Enos is the salutatorian of '74, and the other speakers rank high in scholarship. The fourth speaker—Mr. George W. Knox, of Elmira—in a logical and vigorous oration presented the points of similarity and difference between "The First and Nineteenth Centuries of the Christian Religion." A direct and earnest delivery of this oration secured for it the closest attention. Music again, and the fifth speaker—Mr. John P. Silvernail, of Binghamton—delivered an oration, perhaps the most effective of the evening. His subject was "The Siege of Londonderry." The startling contrasts, pathetic and vivid descriptions, and eloquent climaxes found in the sympathetic voice and electric delivery of the speaker an interpretation that will make this effort prominent in the annals of the Clark prize. The exhibition was closed by Mr. Perry H. Smith, Jr., of Chicago, Ill. His subject was "President Lincoln and his First Cabinet." The treatment of this theme was just and candid, and the smooth style of the writer was reflected in the speaker.

The successful competitor will not be announced until Commencement week. Each of the speakers has shown marked excellences, and until the announcement each will justly be hopeful, in a more or less degree, of carrying off the prize on Commencement Day.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Northern Boundary Commission party left St. Paul, Minn., on the 4th inst., to resume its work on the boundary line between this country and British America. The following scientific gentlemen compose the commission on the part of the United States: Hon. Archibald Campbell, Commissioner; J. E. Bangs, Secretary; Major J. W. Twining, Chief Astronomer; Capt. J. T. Gregory, and Lieut. T. W. Green, Assistant Astronomers. The civil assistants are: Lewis Boss, first assistant; C. L. Deulittle, O. S. Wilson, V. T. McGillicudy, and A. J. Edgerton; Dr. Elliott, surgeon and naturalist; Lieut. O. D. Ladly, quartermaster. In addition to the above were some eighty-five men who serve in the capacity of axmen, chainmen, &c. The party will proceed direct to Bismarck, where they will take a boat for Fort Buford. Arriving at Buford, they will be joined by an escort of two companies of cavalry and five companies of infantry, under the command of Major Marcus A. Reno, of the Seventh Cavalry. Leaving Buford the commission will travel overland some 135 miles westward, to the point where the work was left off last Fall. The military force will remain with the commission as long as danger is apprehended from the Indians, and will then return home. It is the opinion of Major Twining that if no unforeseen difficulties are met with, the commission will be able to complete the field work before Winter sets in. The English commission left Pembina on the 20th of last month.

LIFE IN TEXAS.

MURDERS BY MEXICANS.

DETAILS OF THEIR RECENT RAIDS INTO SOUTH-WESTERN TEXAS — HORRIBLE BRUTALITIES PERPETRATED.

The correspondence of the Galveston *News* gives the following, under date of Corpus Christi, Texas, May 19: "I have informed you briefly, by telegraph, of the series of tragedies that have stirred the hearts of the people here to a depth not recently touched, and which have convinced them that they can look only to themselves for help against daily incursions of Mexican robbers and murderers, in large or small gangs, as the case may be. The quadruple murder at the 'Penescal Ranche' was so fearful, so atrocious, and its attendant horrors so blood-curdling that it has been determined to exact a terrible vengeance from all concerned in it, and the upshot may be that the Mexicans generally will find this section of the State too warm for them to reside in with safety while they aid and abet the perpetrators of such crimes as have occurred here within the last three years. The sole object of the fiends who attacked the little white settlement at the Penescal Ranche was money, the party having heard that the Morton brothers were about to receive a large sum of money—$500—which they exaggerated into $3,000; also, they intended to rob the store of all that was valuable. They were led by an American named Joe, whose description applies to a noted desperado of the frontier. Keen men are upon his trail, and he cannot escape if he remains in Texas. They attacked the ranche at night, about dusk, and did not stop until they had killed all, though reserving the elder Morton for the last, after he had been wounded in three places, so that he might show them where the money was concealed. Then the party absolutely riddled him with bullets. Each man took such goods as were most needed, helping themselves to boots, shoes, blankets, clothing, groceries, &c., and finally, with devilish malignity, scattered arsenic over all the provisions they could not eat or take with them, in the hope that the pursuers, who they knew would be upon their trail, would be effectually stopped. Fortunately their intention was discovered ere any damage was done. After the murders were accomplished and the party had gone, I am informed upon reliable authority that the leader returned, and, fearing treachery from two of his men who had remained in the vicinity, ordered them shot, which was done. The rancheros and officers of the law have thus far captured six of the party, and, allowing for the two that were either shot or hanged, there are three yet at large. Accounts differ as to how many were engaged in the massacre, some saying eleven and others fifteen. Yesterday I visited the jail where the murderers are confined, and a more villainous set of men it has not been my fortune to look upon in many a day. One of them wears marks upon his throat, where he was subjected to a little preliminary hanging by his captors to induce him to confess who were his accomplices. There is a strong probability that, as soon as the examination and confessions of those who are in custody now are completed, they will be taken from the jail and allowed to hang themselves, as the people generally are determined that they shall not be permitted to take advantage of the many loop-holes of escape afforded by the operation of the law in this section. The condition of the settlers between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is anything but pleasant or safe. Traveling, especially between this place and the Rio Grande, is attended with more or less danger, and no man will think of making the trip without first providing himself with a Winchester rifle and a six-shooter or two. Several robberies have occurred near San Diego, sixty miles from here, and on the day of the Penescal robbery three teamsters were attacked and robbed by four Mexicans, near Bamquette. They were bound, with the intention by the Mexican captors to kill them afterward, but one of the attacking party begged so hard for the lives of the poor fellows that were left tied upon the ground, to be afterward liberated by the same Mexican, who also gave such a description of his accomplices that they were soon captured by a party of white men, and, before they could say their prayers even, they were strung up, all on the same branch, in plain view of the road, where, for all I know to the contrary, they are hanging yet. It is difficult to arrive at the cause of this almost 'irrepressible' conflict that wages between the Mexicans and Americans along this frontier, though it may be attributed, to some extent, to the intense hate that the Mexican feels toward the 'Gringo,' who, he feels, has unlawfully despoiled him of the fair domain of Texas. Then, again, their natural instincts, born in their mixed Italian and negro blood, predisposes them to murder and robbery. They are a class dangerous anywhere, and almost impossible to civilize. I have heard it repeatedly asserted here that if general hanging was instituted between this and the river, if every tenth man was spared, that would be the full proportion of good to bad in the whole race as we know them in this section. The military who are stationed at Santa Gertrude's Ranche are totally incompetent for the protection they are stationed there to afford, and absolutely do nothing."

A WHALER'S CRUELTY.

A SICK BOY LEFT ON AN ISLAND TO DIE—FORTUNATE RESCUE BY A UNITED STATES VESSEL.

Mr. S. S. Davis, of Nashua, N. H., communicates to the *Telegraph*, of that city, the following extract from a letter lately received by him from his son, who is clerk for the commander of the United States steamer Tuscorora, which was at Yokohama, Japan, when the letter was written:

"The Bonie Islands are a group of six or seven belonging to Japan. Port Lloyd, on Peel Island, is the only place inhabited, only sixty-five persons living on the island, being a mixture of Kanakas, Japanese, and a few whites, mostly runaways from whale-ships. They live in a semi-barbarous condition, there being no school, church, or laws on the island. On the Monday before we came in, the whale-ship called the Black Europa, of New-Bedford, Mass., commanded by a Capt. McKenzie, entered the harbor, and a boat was seen to go ashore and land a person on the beach. The boat then returned to the ship, and the ship went out of the harbor and was soon out of sight. One of the inhabitants, a Frenchman, who had seen all this, went out on the beach to see who was landed. He found a poor boy, in a fearfully emaciated condition, lying in a dead faint on the ground. The Frenchman carried the boy to his hut, and cared for him the best he could. But there was no physician or medicine on the island, and he could do but little. When we came into the harbor the Frenchman brought the boy on board to be cared for, and he is now in a very low condition. The boy's story is as follows, from what we can learn from him, as he is too weak to talk much: His name is George W. Graves, and belongs in Claremont, N. H., where his mother still lives, as he supposes. He left home in 1870, and has ever since been on board whale-ships. For the last four months he has been on board the Black Europa. About six weeks since he was taken sick on board, had no care, no food suitable, and the Captain told him he would take him to Yokohama and put him in the hospital there. Instead of doing this, the inhuman wretch came to these islands and put the boy ashore, among semi-babarians, to die. He even made the boy leave his clothes on board the ship, except a shabby suit he had on at the time. You can judge how low he was when I say he fainted from weakness and exhaustion twenty times the first day he was on board, and it was thought he would die that night. He is better now, but very weak, and we hope he will be restored to health. He is bright and intelligent, and I should think nineteen or twenty years old. It seems as though a kind Providence directed our ship to this island just at this time, that we might save the poor boy's life and bring to light one of the acts of cruelty perpetrated upon the sailors by cruel captains. If he continue to improve our Captain will ship him for our passage home, and he will be able to return during this year."

A VERY OLD VOTER INDEED.

The following extraordinary statement is given in the Bloomington, Ind., correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, where it appears just as here printed:

"Having noticed in several journals articles claiming for their various localities the honor of having in their midst the oldest voter, I concluded to put in the claims of Monroe county, Indiana. Living near Bloomington is our venerable old friend, William Ross, who, according to his own account and family record, was born at Guilford Court-house, North Carolina, May 17, 1759; consequently he is one hundred and fifteen (115) years old the 17th of last month, (May.) Father Ross is in splendid health, visits Bloomington frequently during the pleasant weather of Summer, kills squirrels with his rifle, chops wood, works his own garden, and occasionally follows the plow, and says he feels as young as he did a half century ago. Father Ross was not in the Revolutionary war, but was an eye witness of the battle of Guilford Court-house, North Carolina, and makes no claim to having been a member of the military family of Gen. Washington, or of even having seen the General. He has voted for ninety-four years, but does not remember how many votes he has cast within that time, but must have been well on to 200 times, and has invariably voted the regular old Democratic ticket, and never fails to pay his taxes. He is certainly the oldest man in the United States, if not in the world."

AN EXPENSIVE NAP.

While James Kelly, of No. 259 Monroe street, was wandering about the neighborhood of his residence on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, he saw Maurice Fitzgerald sleeping on a log outside No. 255. This opportunity was improved at Fitzgerald's expense, who was at once relieved of $16 in cash, that being all he possessed. Fitzgerald soon awoke from his slumbers and discovered his loss. He entered a neighboring liquor store and told the bar-tender what had occurred, and that one of the bills was of the denomination of $10. The bar-tender said that a man had entered the store a few minutes previously and changed a ten-dollar bill Fitzgerald at once identified the bill as the one stolen from him. Kelly was afterward arrested from the description which the bar-tender gave of him. He was held in $1,000 bail, by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and confessed his guilt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 6.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200 West. Union......	71½	600 Lake Shore......	72⅝
200 do......	71¾	100 do......s. 3.	72⅝
100 do......b3.	71¾	800 do......s3.	72½
600 do......b3.	71⅝	200 do......b3.	72½
650 Am. Dist. Tel....s.	48	200 do......	72½
650 do......b60.	48½	500 do......b3.	72⅝
400 Pacific Mail......	40⅝	100 do......s3.	72½
200 do......b3.	40¾	200 Union Pac......b3.	24⅞
200 do......	40¾	400 do......b3.	25
500 do......	40⅞	1000 do......	25
500 do......b3.	41	100 North-west. Pf......	54⅝
400 do......	41	100 do......b3.	54½
400 do......	41⅛	100 N. J. Cen......	106¾
100 Adams Ex......	107	700 Tol. & Wab......	34¾
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.	97⅛	200 do......	34⅞
400 do...b3.	97½	600 do......b3.	35
200 do......	97½	200 do......	35⅛
200 Rock Island...b3.	95⅛	200 do......	35¼
100 do......	95½	100 Del., L. & W......	108½
100 St. Paul......	32⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	30⅞
150 do......	33	10 Mor. & Essex......	97½

MONDAY, June 8—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the business week ending Friday, June 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$631,000
Decrease in specie	1,135,300
Increase in Greenbacks	434,100
Decrease in Deposits	491,000
Increase in Circulation	36,500

	June 7, '73.	May 30, '74.	June 6, '74.
National Capital	$70,985,000	$68,835,000	$68,835,000
Local Capital	17,157,500	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total	$88,142,500	$85,604,400	$85,604,400
Loans	277,418,800	280,558,100	279,926,300
Gold Notes	25,924,830	25,517,400	24,389,100
Greenbacks	45,308,000	61,456,700	61,890,800
Deposits	214,475,600	232,404,200	231,913,300
Circulation	27,434,100	26,727,500	26,674,000

The changes in the Bank movement in the last week were quite inconsiderable. The Loans continue to run behind the relative ability of the Banks to carry a much larger amount. There is nothing that tempts to expansion, however, either in the cheap rates of Money current on Wall Street, or in the quiet condition of trade or the dullness in new enterprises.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $8,265,338, as compared with $6,382,231 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,158,171, as against $5,396,442 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $2,415,384, as against $2,158,443 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,312,000, comparing with $2,151,306 same week last June.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of April, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,024,169	March	$42,448,552
August	32,632,909	April	40,569,995
September	29,772,735	May 2	6,537,995
October	27,275,914	May 9	6,514,037
November	20,784,951	May 16	7,523,869
December	20,214,570	May 23	11,376,203
January	30,211,665	May 30	*8,580,605
February	34,616,354	June 6	8,265,338
Total			$358,709,021
Same date 1873			392,875,297
Decrease since July 1			$34,166,276

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	March	$22,289,218
August	24,343,509	April	23,301,296
September	25,799,042	May 6	6,736,887
October	21,246,858	May 13	4,454,367
November	28,495,882	May 20	6,654,543
December	25,250,750	May 27	5,376,634
January	23,455,638	June 3	5,158,443
February	20,725,611		
Total since July 1			$279,480,472
To same date, 1873			248,793,275
Increase since July 1			$30,687,197
Gold, June 6, 1874			110⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, June 7, 1873			118 ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	March	$2,527,822
August	2,198,542	April	2,467,005
September	1,502,625	May 2	839,334
October	2,107,447	May 9	2,528,062
November	2,545,842	May 16	2,665,336
December	2,447,271	May 23	2,889,661
January	2,660,508	May 30	*3,853,407
February	2,980,862	June 6	2,415,384
Total since Jan. 1			$45,677,758
Total same date 1873			58,241,865
Decrease since July 1			$12,564,107

* Holiday week, corrected.

The regular trade of the past week was almost equal to the corresponding season last Summer, so far as the New-York market is concerned. There is a falling off in the Cotton exports direct from the South of 24,000 bales for the week, and a decrease of 8,000 bales in the crop receipts, which are fast drawing to a close.

In the whole foreign trade of the United States, which has been made up for eight months of the Fiscal year, (Report No. 8 for 1873-74,) the figures are highly encouraging for the present year in respect to the resulting balance, which is $25,400,000 in favor of the United States, as against an adverse balance, in the eight months, of $87,900,000 the previous year. We subjoin the summary:

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—EIGHT MONTHS.

Imported goods, in gross		$355,867,143
Re-exported to other markets		10,772,062
Total as for United States markets		$345,095,081
In bond, June 30, 1873	$77,646,579	
In bond, Feb. 28, 1874	54,894,690—	22,751,889
Total taken for consumption		$367,846,970
Exports American produce, gold value		379,587,031
Trade balance, favor United States		$11,740,061
Exported in domestic specie	$33,061,261	
Exported in foreign specie	4,488,494	
Together	$37,549,755	
Less foreign imported	23,862,442—	13,687,313
Apparent balance in favor of United States		$25,427,374

Comparison with Previous Fiscal Year.

	July 1 to Feb. 28, '74.	July 1 to Feb. 28, '73.
Goods for consumption	$367,846,970	$464,089,870
Produce exported	379,587,031	327,628,259
Regular trade balance	$11,740,061	$136,461,611
Net specie outgo	13,687,313	48,549,292
Apparent balance	$25,427,374	*$87,912,319

* Against United States.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,429,462	July	$9,391,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,228,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,293	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June 6	2,312,000	June 6	919,000
Total, 1874	$108,276,041	Total, 1874	$61,935,506
Total, 1873	125,546,620	Total, 1873	71,661,382

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		June 7, '73.
American Gold	112¼@110⅝	118
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	118⅜@117¾	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, January	120⅞@120	122
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	115½@114¼	116
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	93½@92	103¾
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	87@86	86½
New-York Central	98⅛@97¼	101⅛
Rock Island	97⅛@95¾	109
St. Paul Common	33⅝@33⅛	54¼
St. Paul Preferred	53½@52	72⅝
Toledo and Wabash	37⅛@35¼	68
Union Pacific	28¾@25⅛	28⅛
Erie	35½@33	61⅝
Western Telegraph	73@71⅞	84⅛
Pacific Mail	43@39¾@41⅛	39⅞
Lake Shore	74⅝@72½	91⅜
North-western Common	40⅝@39¼	....
Harlem	128½@129	131½
North-western Preferred	57⅛@54⅛	....
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼@106⅜	106
Central New-Jersey	106¼@106⅛	105⅜

The decline in Gold last week was 1⅝ ⅌ cent. The decline in the Currency prices of the Public Funds, ¾ ⅌ cent. The Stock Exchange, in other respects, was dull, the speculation in the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail quite spiritless, and the [illegible] the close of the week 1@2 ⅌ cent. lower, and in exceptional instances 3 ⅌ cent. lower than on Friday, May 29, the close of the Holiday week. The Gold market was depressed at the close by the interpretation placed by the Street on the resumption views of the President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	31	Sides, No.	276
Bees-wax, package	1	Cut-meats, pkgs	383
Copper, bbls	152	Lard, pkgs	100
Copper, cakes	164	Oil-cake, pkgs	180
Cotton, bales	629	Resin, bbls	1,886
Broom-corn, bales	50	Spirits Turp., bbls	347
Eggs, bbls	2,907	Leather, sides	8,915
Flour, bbls	13,219	Tallow, pkgs	97
Meal, bbls	100	Greece, pkgs	45
Meal, bags	80	Butter, pkgs	2,639
Wheat, bushels	95,864	Cheese, pkgs	7,028
Corn, bushels	82,017	Pea-nuts, bags	470
Oats, bushels	20,500	Starch, pkgs	287
Malt, bushels	700	Tobacco, hhds	342
Beans, bbls	282	Tobacco, pkgs	108
Hemp, bales	8	Wool, bales	257
Hops, bales	46	Whisky, bbls	337

ASHES—Pots have been dull and heavy at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue wholly nominal at about $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Very limited transactions are reported in the wholesale line, while values are quoted essentially unchanged. In a jobbing way a moderate trade is in progress on the basis of recent figures. Through the auction rooms a fair amount of stock is being distributed, but at low and irregular prices, generally unsatisfactory to the seller. Preparations for the Fall trade are now being made with some show of vigor.

CANDLES—Have been selling quite moderately, generally in small lots, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@16c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@20c., ⅌ lb.

COAL—There has been about the average demand noted for supplies at unaltered prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—The advance of ½c. ⅌ lb. mentioned in our last, has been established on Rio, of which sales have been made of 2,870 bags, by the Sea Bird, here, on private terms; and 1,500 bags, by the Yamazden, at Baltimore, at 17½c., gold. Other kinds held higher, but quiet.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, though buyers have had the advantage as to values; only 77 bales were sold, all to spinners. There has been an active movement for forward delivery at, however, a further reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,600 bales (of which 8,500 bales were on last evening, and 17,100 bales to-day,) and 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option, closing at 17 11-32c.; July, 17 21-32c.; August, 18c; September, 17 13-16c.; October, 17 9-16c.@17⅝c.; November, 17⅜c.@17 7-16c.; December, 17⅜c., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 629 bales, including 105 from Baltimore, and 524 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 2,211 bales....The week's exports hence have been 2,320 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,652,929 bales, (including 1,710,363 bales to Great Britain and 942,566 bales to the Continent,) against 2,444,846 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼
Strict Good Ordin'y	16⅞	17	17 3-16	17 3-16
Low Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Good Middling	19½	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞

DYEWOODS—Have been moderately inquired for, since our last, with prices fairly supported. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 currency; Jamaica do., $19@$20 gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, currency; Jamaica do., at $22 gold, and Mexican do., $20 gold.

DRUGS AND DYES—Trade has been restricted in most lines, yet prices have been, though somewhat irregular, have been generally fairly supported.

FERTILIZERS—The demand has been moderate, and values generally without change of moment.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 7,000 bxs., part at $2 70@$2 75; market about steady.

FISH—Business has been generally on a moderate scale within the previous range as to values. Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 ⅌ cwt.; do., in drums, $5@$6 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05@$1 20 ⅌ keg.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet, but quoted about steady; sales, 250 bxs. Large Raisins at $2 90; 3,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 45; 150 casks Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12⅛c., and 200 cases Sardines on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active business has been reported in shipping grades of State and Western Flour at about previous prices, the sales embracing 10,850 bbls., mainly Extra State, and mostly to arrive soon, on private terms; but including also a few lines of Extra Western at $6 30@$6 35, and Extra State at $6 20@$6 30 for early delivery. Apart from which, trade has been slow, and the market rather easier in most instances. The sales since our last have been 19,700 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 90@$4 60; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for inferior to fair; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 85@$6 45, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 45@$7 60; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 85@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 25@$7 60, ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales, 700 bbls., within yesterday's range....Rye Flour quiet at former rates; sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal quoted about steady, but inactive; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less request, especially for export, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing tamely. Winter quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 141,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 53 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 51@$1 52 for good to prime average lots; $1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 46 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 44@$1 45 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 51 for ungraded Spring; $1 64@$1 65 for White Western, and $1 55@$1 57 for Red Western, the latter rate for a boat load to arrive soon. And for forward delivery, sales were made of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, next week's delivery, at $1 48; and 16,000 bushels do., last half of June at $1 47 ⅌ bushel....Corn has declined about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, on a restricted trade, partly for export; offerings more urgent. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels at 78c.@82c. for very poor to very choice mixed Western, chiefly at 80½c.@81c. for average boat loads; 81c.@84c. for Yellow do., and 88c. for ordinary White do., closing heavily....Rye lower, leading to a livelier business, chiefly for export; sales have been reported since our last of 22,000 bushels, including Canada, in hand, on private terms, with further offerings reported at $1 10, which rate was above the views of buyers, and State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, to arrive, at $1 08½....Nothing new in Barley....Of Barley-malt 12,500 bushels Canada reported sold, part at $2 10, time; market without noteworthy change....Oats in limited request and rather weak in price; sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels at 61½c.@63c. for Mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for White do., and 71c. for extra choice do. (one car-load)....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 14,747 bbls. Flour, 1,128,063 bushels Wheat, 206,070 bushels Corn, 31,435 bushels Rye.

HEMP—Generally dull at former figures; 400 bales Jute Butts sold at 2½c., currency.

HIDES—Have been offered rather more freely at a shade easier prices, leading to more activity. Sales include, since our last, 2,207 Montevideo at 25½c., gold, six months; 1,899 Dry and Dry-salted Matamoras; 250 Texas; 1,200 Central American; 322 Rio Grande seconds; 390 Dry Bogota on private terms; 100 Country Steers, 8½c.; 650 California, to arrive, 25c., gold, cash, and 75 bales damaged Calcutta Buffalo on private terms. The week's receipts have been 71,189 Hides; sales, 45,635 Hides and 115 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Richard & Andresen, 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 22¾ lbs., on private terms; 1,305 Dry Entre Rios, 23¼ lbs., at 25½c., gold, four months, usual selection; 20,840 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 23¼ lbs., at 25½c., gold, six months, usual selection; 1,675 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 lbs., part at 22¼c., gold, six months, as they run; 1,545 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 21¼ lbs., at 24½c., gold, thirty days, usual selection; 200 Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lbs., on private terms; 650 Dry California, to arrive, 23⅝c., at 23c., gold, cash, usual selection; 4,900 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., part at 22c.@23c., gold, sixty days, as they run; 2,110 Dry Matamoras, 23 to 24 lbs., at 23c., gold, sixty days, as they run; 1,720 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., part at 22c., gold, sixty days, selected; 475 Dry West India, 19 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., at 22c., currency, four months, selected; 1,350 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 770 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 20 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 800 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 20 lbs., 14½c., currency, four months; 2,900 City Slaughter, 70 pounds, part at 10c., currency; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 lbs., on private terms; 75 bales Damaged Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms. Stock—117,100 Hides and 873 bales do., against 216,300 Hides and 553 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—Have been generally inactive, but about steady; inquiry mostly for the better grades of State and California stock. American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 191 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 20,905 bales, against 22,645 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign for the week, 10 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,438 bales, against 20,681 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "the discouraging reports from the English Hop plantations have not as yet produced any effect upon this market, any more than to cause a little firmer feeling on the part of a few anxious holders; the very favorable reports of our own crop seem to fully offset the discouraging accounts from England, and prices here have undergone no change. It looks now as if we were not likely to be bothered much with foreign Hops next season. Our crop never looked better at this time of year than now. It is believed that England cannot produce a surplus above her own requirements, and her deficiency, if any, will have to be made up from the American and German crops. With an export season in prospect, therefore, it stands our growers in hand to take extra care of their yards this Summer, and strive to improve the quality; as the chances are, England will want all the fine Hops we shall have to spare, and at good prices."

LEATHER—The finer grades of stock rule firm on moderate offerings, and a pretty fair demand, while of the poorer qualities a liberal supply is available, with prices favoring purchasers, yet the inquiry for such descriptions is comparatively limited. Hemlock and Union Crop Sole stock most sought after. Upper stock inactive. Morocco in moderate request. The better qualities of Harness stock meet with a somewhat readier sale. We quote Sole: Hemlock tonnages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughtered thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Back, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c., ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—There has been a light trade noted in Ingot Copper at firmer rates; sales, 150,000 lbs. Lake at 24¼c.@24½c.; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c. Pig-iron has been dull and nominal; sales have been reported of 500 tons American, part at $32 50 for No. 1. Coltness quoted at $39; Glengarnock, $36 50@$37; Langloan, $37; Carnbroe, $35 50@$36; Eglinton, $34@$35. American Pig quoted at $32@$34; No. 2 do., $30; [illegible]

Scrap at $38@$40, from store....Pig-lead has been inactive, with foreign quoted at 6⅝c.@6½c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been dull and quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7½c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been difficult to sell at weak prices, the closing prices at 23½c.@24c., gold, for Straits; 21½c.@21½c., do., for English; 26½c.@27c. for Banca; 22¼c. for Refined English. Tin Plates have been in better demand at stronger prices; sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $10 50, gold, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 25@$9 50, do. C. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8⅝c., gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin lower, leading to more activity; sales, 2,000 bbls. Strained at $2 60@$2 62½; 600 bbls. good Strained at $2 65@$2 70 ⅌ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak; sales, 25 bbls. from dock at 39c. quoted at the close at 38½c. for full lots.

NAILS—Have been very moderately dealt in, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 85@$4; 8d. and 9d., $3@$4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 75; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 50; 3d. fine, $6@$6 25; 2d., $6 75@$7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@4 25; Finishing stock, $4 50@$6; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive, with Western quoted at $43, currency, and City at $42, gold, ⅌ ton. The week's receipts have been 3,380 bags; exports, 799 pks.

PETROLEUM—Lower on a moderate trade. Crude sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls. in bulk, for June delivery, at 5c.; and 500 bbls., buyer's option June, at 5c....Of Refined, sales were reported here of 10,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 12½c., and 5,000 bbls., deliverable first five days in July, at 12⅝c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅝c....Refined, in cases, quoted down to 17¼c.@17½c....Naphtha held at 7¾c.

PROVISIONS—A moderate demand has been noted for Pork, but at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 280 bbls. new Western Mess, at $18@18 15, closing at $18; 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $16@16 25; and 500 bbls. Extra Prime at $15@$15 25 ⅌ bbl., and for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., June option, at $17 90@$17 95; 500 bbls., July, at $18@$18 10, closing at $18, with August options quoted at $18 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs dull at 7¼c.@7½c. for City....Cut Meats, inactive at about former figures; sales, 6000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¼c., and sundry other lots of City bulk stock at unchanged quotations....Bacon, quiet, with only 75 bxs. Long Clear reported sold at 10½c.@10⅝c., with Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Lard very dull, and quoted easier in price. Sales for early delivery confined to small lots of Western Steam at 11½c.: 95 tcs. City do. at 11c.@11⅛c., and small lots of Refined at 11⅝c.@11¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam 250 tcs., July options, at 11⅝c., closing at 11½c.@11 9-16c.; and 500 tcs., buyer's option, remainder of the year, at 12c., with June options, quoted at 11 7-16c.@11½c.; August at 11 11-16c.@11¾c., and September at 12c....Beef steady on sales of 200 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,479 pks Pork, 1,126 pks. Beef, 5,705 bxs. Bacon, 2,045 pks. Lard, and 33,643 bxs. Cheese.

SALT—Has been plenty and depressed, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine, $1 70@$2 35 from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c., on a slow trade.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 5½c. gold.

SOAP—Has been in quite moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do., at 6½c., less usual discount.

SKINS—Deer very quiet within the previous range; receipts, 18 bales; sales, 1,500 lbs. Central American, and 1,000 Southern, on private terms. A moderately active inquiry prevails for Goat at unchanged rates; receipts, 146 bales; sales, 187 bales Cape, 70 bales Maracaibo, and 30 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

SUGARS—Strong and buoyant, with an active inquiry from refiners. Sales to-day. —— hhds. and 250 bxs., including 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 818 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 40 hhds. and 250 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@7½c. And, last evening, 450 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅛c. Quotations as in our last, though holders claim 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. more. Refined essentially unaltered.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 265,000 lbs. at 7¾c.@8⅛c. for fair to strictly prime: market without material alteration. Stearine unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 ⅌ gallon; sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been generally depressed and quoted lower, with a moderately active demand noted for accommodation, from Grain and Petroleum shippers, at the reduced figures....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 31,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, or 8⅜d. for Wheat; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ 60lbs.; 170 tons Provisions, part at 35s. ⅌ ton. And from Philadelphia, by steam, (reported thence,) 50 bales Cotton, 80,000 bushels Grain, 300 tons Oil-cake, 500 hhds. Tallow, 150 hhds. Tobacco, and 100 hhds. Molasses, at current rates. And a ship, 1,445 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian ship, 636 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d., privileges extending to the Continent, and, if direct, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; a British bark, 500 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from do., at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; also a bark, 986 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 78s.; and a British bark, 593 tons, with do., from do., on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 50,000 bushels Grain, 200 tcs. Lard, 550 pks. Tobacco, 250 hhds. Tallow, and 30 tons Hides at current rates; also a Norwegian ship, 1,116 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., with privilege of Bremen....For Bremen, by steam, 2,000 bushels Rye and Corn at 10d. ⅌ bushel. 800 bxs. Bacon, 400 bbls. Resin, 175 pks. Tobacco, and 450 pkgs. Merchandise at current rates; also a German bark, 627 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d., with option of Hamburg....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 3,750 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Stettin, by steam, 30,000 bushels Wheat; 500 bbls. Resin, and 1,450 pkgs. Merchandise at current rates; also a Norwegian bark, 415 tons, hence, with about 3,000 barrels Petroleum at 5s. 9d., with option of Danzic....For the Baltic, a bark, 549 tons, with about 3,300 barrels Petroleum from Philadelphia at 6s. ⅌ barrel....For the German Baltic direct, a Norwegian bark, 289 tons, with about 1,900 barrels Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 9d. ⅌ barrel....For the Continent, a Swedish bark, 1,021 tons, and a bark, 392 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrivals,) on private terms....For an Italian port, direct, an Italian brig, with 1,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For St. John, N. B., a British bark, 424 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 70, gold....For Barbadoes, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 55c. ⅌ bbl.; and a schooner, with do. from do., at $1,800, and back, with Salt, from Exuma, at 11c....For St. Lucia, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $700....For Aspinwall, an American brig, 349 tons, with Coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 50, and back, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $10.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, June 6.—The demand for Wool continues good and old stocks are fast disappearing. The principal transactions of the week have been in Super and Extra Pulled, new Spring California and Newport, Phillip and Australia. Prices have been well sustained throughout the week, and full prices are likely to be obtained for all desirable lots on hand and likely to arrive for some weeks to come. The sales of fine fleeces have been restricted by the small stock on hand and include some 89,000 lbs. of Ohio and Pennsylvania Wool, principally at 55c.@56c. A choice lot of 6,000 lbs. X, in fine condition, sold at 57½c., but it is difficult to obtain over 55c. for good average XX Ohio, and the sales over that figure are of Wool in very superior condition and of choice quality. These prices are for old Wools well seasoned and very desirable for manufacturers who are in want of choice lots for immediate consumption. New Wools of similar grade would not bring within 3c. ⅌ lb., at least, of these figures. Michigan Fleeces have been selling at 50c.@54c., but the latter price was for very superior quality, and may be considered an extreme figure. Some lots of Kentucky Combing have been received, and additional supplies are on the way. Our advices indicate that nearly the entire Kentucky clip has been bought for this market. The sales have been at 46c.@47c. for Combing, but very little as yet has been done. California Wool continues in demand, and sells as fast as received. The transactions the past week have been 381,000 lbs. new Spring from 31c.@40c. ⅌ lb., including 75,000 lbs. very choice at 40c. Considerable supplies are on the way, and will meet with a ready sale as soon as received. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania at 51c.@57½c.; Michigan, 50c.@54c.; Western, New Hampshire, Maine and New-York, 45c.@54c.; Combing and Delaine washed, 58c.@60c.; Combing and Delaine unwashed, 40c.@47c.; tub washed, 51c.@56c.; Scoured, 47½c.@$1 05; Black Noils, 40c.; super and extra pulled, 37c.@57½c.; new Spring California, 31c.@40c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,120 bbls.; Wheat, 264,916 bushels; Corn, 24,800 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 152,579 bushels; Corn, 98,049 bushels; Oats, 29,297 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 59,367 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,500 bbls. Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Baker's, $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat neglected; holders asking $1 36 for Duluth No. 1; $1 23@$1 34 for Milwaukee No. 2 Spring; $1 36 for Milwaukee No. 1 do. Corn firm at an advance; holders at close asking fully 1c. higher; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 66c.@66½c. Oats dull; sales, No. 2 Western at 56c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 6.—Flour steady; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; one car do. at $1 42. Corn quiet; car lots, 72c.@73c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Ship-stuffs, $24; Middlings, $26 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston 50c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 36c. Lake receipts—22,400 bushels Wheat, 12,900 bushels Corn, 2,030,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—44,300 bushels Wheat, 19,300 bushels Corn, 977,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 27@$1 28. Corn steady at 65c.@67c. for Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye quiet at $1 03@$1 05. Barley nominal. Butter dull. Pork quiet and unchanged at $17 50@$18. Lard steady at 10¾c.@11c. for Steam; 11½c.@11¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c., spot; 9⅜c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders higher at 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat firmer at $1 10½ for No. 2 Spring; held higher; $1 36 bid for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and drooping, closing flat; No. 2 Mixed, 58c.@58½c., on track; 59¾c., July. Oats firmer at 45½c. for No. 2, on track. Rye lower at 85c. Whisky steady at 96c. Provisions quiet; only a small jobbing and order trade. Lard unchanged. Hogs lower at $4 50@$4 85 for light; $4 90@$5 25 for Bacon; $5 35@$5 50 for heavy. Cattle in good demand for best grades; others dull and weak; prime to choice native Steers, $5 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining at $1 10 for Red; $1 15 for Amber and White. Corn quiet and unchanged at 79c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 15. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $18. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; Plain, 12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24¼ for No. 1; $1 21⅞ for No. 2 June, $1 21¾; July, $1 21½. Oats dull and nominally 46c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 50½c. for No. 2 Mixed. [illegible] dull and nominally $1 30 for No. 2 Spring; 92c. for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $17 50. Hams nominally 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Boxed Middles, 9¼c.@9¾c. Lard, 11c.@11½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9½c. Receipts, 6,000 bbls. Flour, 159,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 270,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened dull, closed firm; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 22¼@$1 22½; No. 2 do., $1 19¼, cash or June; $1 17⅞@$1 18 July; $1 12@$1 12½ August; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 05. Corn firm and in fair demand at 57½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or June; 57⅞c., July; 58¾c.@59c., August; High Mixed, 57¾c.@58¼c.; Rejected, 53½c.@54c. Oats steady at 45½c.@45⅝c. for No. 2, cash or June; 42⅞c.@43c., July. Rye dull and lower at 86c.@89c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork steady at $17 60 cash, June, or July. Lard quiet and weak; held at 11c., cash; sales at $11@$11 05, July. Bulk Meats are steady; no sales. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4¾c.; Wheat to do., 5c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 261,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 272,000 bushels Wheat, 363,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market firm and fairly active at $4 25@$5 25 for corn-fed Texans; $5 75@$6 25 for choice to extra native Stockers; shipments, 3,450 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market firm and fairly active at higher prices; common to good, $4 90@$5 50, with a few choice at $5 60; shipments, 13,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 35c. Resin, $2 15@$2 25 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 00.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 356 bales; gross, 576 bales; exports coastwise, 2,009 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 78,238 bales.

MOBILE, June 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 66 bales; exports, coastwise, 240 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 16,160 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 6.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 90 bales; gross, 132 bales; exports, coastwise, 335 bales; sales, 83 bales; stock, 15,655 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 6.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 218 bales; exports, coastwise, 319 bales; stock, 10,619 bales.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Cotton steady; more active; Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 152 bales; shipments, 92 bales; sales, 685 bales.

GALVESTON, June 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 99 bales; stock, 13,136 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 6—3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 7½c.

12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money; 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108⅛; 1867s, 110¼; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30¾.

Evening—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Beef, 94s. ⅌ tierce for new Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, June 6—3 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 26s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 25s. 6d. for do. afloat; Tallow, 41s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, June 6.—Sugar irregular; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 18½@20½ reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 24@31 reals; Molasses Sugar, 16@17 reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 16½@16¾ reals; fair to good refining, 17¼@18¼ reals; grocery grades, 22¼@22¾ reals. Molasses nominal. Stock of Sugar in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 343,500 bxs. and 22,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 32,500 bxs. and 3,900 hhds. Exported during the week, 33,000 bxs. and 7,700 hhds., including 15,500 bxs. and 7,600 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $34@$35 ⅌ cwt. Flour, $29@$31 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams, American Sugar Cured, $42@$44 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $36@$38 per quintal; in tins, $42@$44. Potatoes, $19@$19 50. Tallow, $24 ⅌ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $20@$21 ⅌ arroba; White, $29@$31 50. Honey, 9½ reals ⅌ gallon. Coal-oil, 6¼@6½ reals ⅌ gallon. Lumber nominal. Shooks nominal. Hoops nominal. Freights quiet and firm; loading at Havana for the United States ⅌ bx. of Sugar, 75c.@$1 ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4 60; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, for the United States, $4 75@$5; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@40s. Spanish gold, 240@245. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 115@118 premium; short sight, 118@121 premium; on London, 165@168 premium; on Paris, 140@142 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
16—Van Ingen, &c., vs. Race, &c.
85—Home Ins. Co. vs Hausman, &c.
59—Goodhue, &c., vs. Rosenfeld.
65—Claflin vs. Kennedy.
80—McLaury vs. Miller.
83—Winne vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
91—Gillmore vs. Maelstrom.
100—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.
103—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Barr.
106—Continental Bank vs. Black.
116—Marsten vs. McNiff, &c.
124—Vandervoort vs. Little.
125—County of Jackson, Mo., vs. Connor, Sheriff.
128—Van Ness vs. Vischer.
132—In the matter, &c., Anderson.
139—Odell vs. Odell.
199—— vs. ——.
205—— vs. ——.
209—— vs. ——.
212—Luxlow vs. Julian.
213—McGlaughlin vs. Dillon, &c.
214—Manuf. and Merch'ts' Bank vs. Camm, &c.
215—Banks vs. P. M. S. S. Co.
216—Spratt vs. Huntington.
219—Dewey vs. Colligan.
220—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Salem.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
13—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co.
16—Sawyer, surv's, vs. Butterfield, assignee.
25—Allen vs. New-Jersey So. R. R. Co. et al.
28—Tournode et al. vs. Hagedorn et al.
Issues of law and fact.
62—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.
135—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.
150—Wylie vs. Shimmin et al.
155—Walsh, assignee, vs. Clews et al.
156—Angell, executor, &c., vs. Crawford, Jr.
173—West vs. Erben, Jr., &c.
182—Barnard vs. Ford et al.
184—Spencer vs. Clark et al.
190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.
81—Clark, administratrix, &c., vs. Griswold.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
191—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.
193—O'Brien vs. Browning.
194—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
204—Frost vs. Van Loon.
206—Kennedy vs. Barandon et al.
210—White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.
214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller, et al.
216—Donohue vs. The Mayor.
218—Atlantic Sav. Bank vs. Brewster et al.
219—Covel vs. Blass.
220—Bell vs. Baggs et al.
221—Castner, receiver, vs. Donoghue et al.
224—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
3—Jones vs. Fremont et al.
7—Harish vs. Sherman et al.
11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
15—Ritter vs. Booty.
27—Robinson vs. Robinson.
30—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
43—Hastings, receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.
85—Hyces vs. Mooney et al.
144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
163—Frueauff, adm'r, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.
166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
169—Met. Ins. Co. vs. B'd of Fire Underwriters.
170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
171—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Case on, No. 2792—Castree, Ex'r., vs. Simmons et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1571—Cushman et al., Executors, vs. Brundett et al.
2815—Sillcocks et al. vs. The Mayor.
3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
2489—Driscoll, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
2549—Nelson, vs. The Mayor, &c.
292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.
3129—Scott vs. Matthews.
1683—Tracy et al. vs. Watson.
1745—Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.
3125—Mullally vs. The Mayor, &c.
1773—Labsass et al. vs. O'Brien et al.
1777—Muller et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Pollon vs. Luling.
1739—Mendelson vs. Goldsmith.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor.
1105—Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
483—Farrar Coal Company vs. O'Brien, Sh'riff
260—Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1181½—Wilson vs. New-York and T. S. B. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
72—Childs vs. Connor et al.
1—Phinney vs. Thomas et al.
16—Marsh vs. Masterson.
77—Iglestrom vs. Buck.
42—Roderiass vs. East River Savings Institut'n.
43—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
39—Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
1503—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
1647—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.
1663—Thompson vs. Parker.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Insurance Company.
695—Schillinger Artificial Pavement Company vs. Hull.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.
41—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
317—Hall vs. Darling.
937—Keogh vs. Levenson.
655—Wright vs. Huggins.
651—Hieronymous vs. Petrie.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1822—Koehler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1006—Hunt vs. Marshall.
844—Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.
424—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.
1038—Edwards vs. McCall.
952—National Steam-ship Co. vs. Zung.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. [illegible]
1030—Waters vs. Austin et al.
996—Fisk, Executrix, vs. The N. O. Mutual Ins. Co.
1058—Riley vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1062—Ehrich vs. West.
1064—Bull's Head Bank vs. Barhyte et al.
1066—Hoole vs. Adams et al.
1068—Frankenberg vs. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
14—Wintringham vs. Dibble.
42—Hayward vs. Friend.
17—Shields vs. The Mayor, &c.
18—Swoboda vs. The Mayor.
19—Schaffer vs. The Mayor.
20—Hafner vs. The Mayor.
21—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
11—Gardner vs. Blodgett.
44—Roth vs. Mooney.
45—Ehringer vs. Ehringer.
46—Gifford vs. Waters.
41—Johnson vs. Judkins.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned till the fourth Monday in June.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Held by ———, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. Ready June 5.
2716—Bispham vs. Reeeb.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.
2080—Angevine vs. Sanford.
Set down for June 4.
2409—Barry vs. Coughlin.
1325—Cohen, by guar., vs. 42d & Grand st. Ferry Co.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
4253—Zulick vs. Pratt.
3627—Sellingman vs. S. & W. A. R. R. Co.
2277—Perry, adm'x, vs. Mass. Life Ins. Co.
Set down for June 8.
4205—Murry vs. The Mayor.
4065—Murtha vs. The Mayor.
344—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1411—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1543—Cohen vs. O'Connor.
4226—Keyes vs Mayor.
1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor.
4136—Lyddy vs. Mayor.
2417—Houston vs. Washburn.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
2388—Weed S. M. Co. vs. Corbitt.
2355—Mausner vs. Tone.
3396—Osborn vs. Dreyfus. Order—
3493—Dreyfus vs. Osborn.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
2449—Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Ins Co. of Lancaster Penn.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
27 9—Coleman vs. Cary.
1477—Van Slyck vs. Streeter.
2058—Dry Dock & E. B. R. R. Co. vs. Bayland et al.
3920—Seelover vs. The Mayor.
693—Hardenburgh vs. Cockroft.
1848—Gallett vs. Nichols.
Nos. Set down for June 8.
2734—Platt vs. Brennan.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.
78—Ely vs. Stillwell.
135—Cockroft vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
2744—Smith et al. Brague et al.
3801—McGuire vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5098—Leo vs. Meyers.
4907—Leszyrsky vs. Hawney.
4976—Doohing vs. Ryan.
5006—Bearup et al. vs. The Manhattan Metal and Chemical Co.
4485—McKeague vs. Gertlemann.
5296—Hurgman vs. Schoonmaker.
4236—Walton vs. Tuthill et al.
3919—Silde vs. Phillips.
2898—Schleistein et al. vs. Asche et al.
4314—Voris vs. Demarest.
4214—Werner vs. Armour.
3354—Dawley vs. Smith.
4862—Dalton vs. Lyons.
4506—Harris vs. Ripley, impleaded.
3911—Leviness vs. Post.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4799—Myer vs. Bisig.
4527—Perth Amboy Fiber Co. vs. Morris.
3811—Krugman vs. Daily.
3454—Beadel vs. Kearney.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss et al.
——Travers vs. McBean.
4708—Murphy et al. vs. Mittnacht.
4710—Gibson vs. Peck et al.
2944—Shiels vs. Herman.
4883—Hangor et al. vs. Feeney.
823—Cowen vs. Dodd.
5093—O'Donnell vs. Flanagan.
5086—Stenger vs. Metzgar.
5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.
4355—Ætna Ins. Co. vs. Spence.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4043—Lowenstein vs. Elias.
4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin et al.
5154—Polhamus vs. the Mercantile Trust Co.
5106—Cragin vs. Cahn.
4308—Kearney vs. Valkenning.
4948—Reineke vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
5061—Sedgwick vs. Jayne.
5166—Kanenbly vs. Rehwaldt et al.
5269—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Haglett et al.
5308—Mason vs. Haglett et al.
5309—Same vs. Same.
5373—Reilly vs. Reilly.
5363—Fox vs. Sylvester.
5042—Cronin vs. Frast.
5043—Phillips et al. vs. Frast.
5198—Byrne vs. Hanlon.
4835—Simpson vs. Bruce.
4362—Jayne vs. Sheffield.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Creeley, robbery.
Ernest Uling, Louisa Germs, Marie Ivaney, Charles Fink, false pretenses.
Samuel Allestein, burglary.
George Dobbins, grand larceny.
Jacob Smith, grand larceny.
Verhon J. Bell, grand larceny.
Wolf Isicks, grand larceny.
Alonzo Speight, Anthony Gonzalas, larceny from the person.
John Wesley Mudgett, seduction.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S NEW OFFICE, REMOVED to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st., continues to keep superior servants as usual; conducted on the same principles. On hand a large number of servants, English, French, Swiss, German, Welsh, all others, for country or City.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell. Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., first-class Swedish servants for City and country. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GREAT GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; in Harlem preferred, or anywhere; would like to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work for a small family; is very neat, tidy, and willing; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; is also a plain seamstress; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver: good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR seamstress.—By a very nice German girl, who is capable, respectful, and industrious; either for the City or country; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. — IN country or City; by a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; City or country, private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL for up-stairs work and sewing; no objection to taking care of children. Call at No. 401 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, with very best City reference, in a private, Christian family, who are particular in their class of servants; does cooking, washing, and ironing, or cooking alone; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY Scotch Protestant and sister; City or country; one is a thorough cook and laundress; the other is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, or seamstress; have several years' references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands English, French, and German cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands soups and games, jellies, ice-creams, and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 430 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS A first-class cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and German cooking; meats, soups, game, &c.; jellies, creams, &c.; capable of taking charge of any kitchen if required. Call at No. 163 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; is willing to assist in washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's.

COOK.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING TOWN WISHES to procure a situation for her cook in the City; she has lived in the family about five years, and is capable, honest, and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 9 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A COMPETENT cook; understands English and American cooking perfectly in a private family; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; country preferred; best City references. Call for two days at No. 329 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and excellent baker; City or country; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands her duties perfectly; all kinds of [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT American Protestant young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good, neat cook and an excellent baker and pastry-cook; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and American cooking, also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish the very best City reference from her last employer; can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st, corner Broadway.

COOK—AND ASSISTANT WITH THE WASHING.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who is a superior cook in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; has no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWISS WOMAN; she thoroughly understands French, English, and all other cooking; gets up all kinds of nice French and other dishes, meats, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; excellent baker; very best City reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD FAMILY cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, &c.; also, bread and biscuit; no objection to do the coarse washing in a small family. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; an excellent dress-maker, who speaks her language correctly; as nurse for growing children, or to wait on a lady; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 2 Milligan place, 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

EMPLOYERS — SELECT YOUR SERVANTS, French, German, English, and Irish, trustworthy and well recommended, for City and country, at JACQUIN'S, No. 621 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH woman, with younger friend, in a private family; are both thorough servants, and willing to work; can do the entire work of a family together; an extra cook and laundress; only a steady place wanted; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do house-work; willing and obliging. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

HOUSE-MAID.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a first-class Protestant house-maid. Apply for two days, between the hours of 9 and 11, at present employer's, No. 145 West 15th st. Country preferred.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL IN A FAMILY as lady's maid, or for growing children; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 86 Madison av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; understands her business perfectly; best City reference. Call or address 100 5th av.; call for two days.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in capacity, honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business thoroughly; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; does up all kinds of ladies' fineries; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, as cook, laundress, or general housework servant; will be found willing, economical, and respectful; a good cook, washer, and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. City or country.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid; City or country. Call at No. 43 West 38th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING WANTED. Call or address E. R., No. 220 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of growing children and sew; is neat and tidy; has ten years' City reference from her last place; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable English Protestant girl, who is very kind and attentive to children, also a nice family seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH SWISS WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable and experienced nurse for infants or growing children, or nursery governess; speaks and teaches French fluently; good seamstress; willing to make herself useful; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN young woman; would like a place to take care of children and do chamber-work; is also a good plain seamstress; can furnish excellent reference. Inquire for H., at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Norwegian girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; unexceptionable City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch Protestant woman, who is careful and attentive to children; is also a good seamstress; has no objection to the country, or to travel with a family; first-class recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO IS two years in her present place and wishes to get another situation; is a thoroughly kind infant's nurse, a good sewer, and very obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl as experienced children's nurse and seamstress; speaks French and English, and refers to first-class families in the City. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL WITH a good recommendation, as nurse and chamber-maid, or as waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 164 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE for one or two growing children; is willing to assist in waiting on a lady or in housekeeping; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 781 7th av., third floor, front room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WITH THE highest references, as nurse or governess; speaks Italian and English. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR GERMAN Protestant young woman; she is a first-class seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, do all kinds of family sewing; or lady's maid, or nurse, or chamber-maid; fully competent to fill any of the above situations in the best manner; sober, honest, kind, and obliging to all; best City references. Lady to be seen at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; is willing to assist in other work if required; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT young woman as seamstress and nurse to a baby or grown children; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; can operate on several machines; would assist with chamber-work. Call for two days at 160 West 28th st.

TRAVELING MAID.—BY A PARISIAN LADY AS traveling maid to a lady or young ladies; is a neat sewer and does her work conscientiously; has experience and first-class reference from the City and abroad. Call or address Mme. L. C., No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class waitress; understands her work perfectly in all its branches, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very best three years' City reference for honesty, sobriety; willing and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and all kinds of salad dressings; has three years' reference from last place; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and has best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; will assist with the chamber-work if required. Call at present employer's, No. 34 West 26th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, OR ANY PART of House-work.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can wait at table, tend door, clean silver, milk, &c.; wife can cook, wash, iron, sew, act as nurse, do chamber-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of cattle and horses, drive, do gardening, milk, mow lawn, keep walks and roads in order, &c.; [illegible] West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN ... Protestant man of quiet disposition; willing, obliging; a careful City or country driver; will go to the country if he gets a permanent place; several years' first-class City reference. Address two days, J. F., Box No. 24 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man, with three years' recommendation from last employer; is a thorough groom and an experienced driver, either in City or country; willing and obliging. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-six years old, in some private family going to the sea-side for the Summer; can drive and take care of horses; thoroughly understands sailing a small yacht and repairing rigging and sails. Address James ... No. 433 Cherry st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE, active young man, single; is capable in all respects; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging, and willing to make himself useful, if required; City or country; City reference from last employer. Address M. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a place for his coachman, who is strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy; understands his business thoroughly, and does it; I have sold my horses, which is the cause for my parting with him. Address O. K., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS the management of horses and fine carriages; will be useful around a gentleman's place; strictly temperate. Address C. & A., Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, who understands his business in every respect; best City recommendations. Call on or address T. T., at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, respectable man, (Dane,) as coachman and gardener; good reference. Address Billet S. Peterson, No. 221 8th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, Protestant; ten years' references from last employers. Address J. F., private stables, No. ... East 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who perfectly understands his business; excellent references and well recommended. Apply to C. Graham, saddlery store, No. 68 University place.

COACHMAN OR GROOM. — THOROUGHLY experienced in care of horses, carriages, &c.; can furnish best references. Address J. BUCK, harness-maker, No. 436 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., No. 8 West 30th st.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; no objections to the country. Apply at his former place, No. 20 East 45th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK, Dairy, &c.—By a German man and wife aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good coachman; also can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening; wife all kinds of house-work, care milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, AS farmer; understands the care of horses and cattle; has worked five years on a farm; moderate wages accepted; would make himself generally useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY, age thirty-five, to take full charge of gentleman's place; first-class fruit, flower, and vegetable gardener; understands all kinds of general work and the care of all kinds of stock; will be found competent, temperate, and industrious; none but those in want of such need apply; best City reference to certify. Address J. O. K., Box No. 317 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT single man, aged thirty-five years, who is first class in all branches of gardening, such as greenhouse, grapery, landscape, budding, pruning vegetables, &c.; twenty-six years' experience, with best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, AS groom; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen at 130 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

JANITOR.—BY A COLORED MAN AS JANITOR IN office or store; willing to be useful every way; writes a good hand; City references of five years from last employer; a permanent situation desired. Address or inquire at No. 133 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, ON A GENTLEMAN'S place in the country; by the year; is a good stone mason and understands all kinds of farm work; can furnish the best of references from last employer of five years. Address, D. S. BROWN, Box No. 137, Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED twenty-seven years; speaks some English; understands all kinds of vegetable, flower and greenhouse gardening; also care cattle and horses, drive, milk, &c.; lately landed. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A YOUNG BOY IN A PRIVATE family to make himself generally useful. Call for six days at No. 707 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT MAN aged twenty-eight years, who is well experienced as a waiter; can also clean silver and furniture; tend door, wash windows, &c.; can speak French and German, and tolerably good English; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A BELGIAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his duties thoroughly in all branches; would also act as butler if required; unexceptionable City reference. Inquire for Victor, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter, who is expert at his duties in every respect and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address Louis, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; can give unexceptionable reference and leaves his last employer in consequence of his departure for Europe. Address or call for two days at No. 707 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man; any part of the country; recommended by one of the oldest families. Address J. H., Box No. 87, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; EVERY SATISFACTION as to competency, reference, &c., will be given; cause of leaving, family breaks up housekeeping. Call at No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; best references. Address B. J., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WORK WANTED IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY by a middle-aged, single, steady man, to take care of horses and make himself useful. Address W., Box No. 223 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTABLE and remunerative business, requiring but a few hours daily. To those of good address and persuasive ability, tact, and energy, liberal compensation and steady employment will be given. Address MISSIONARY, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, NOT OVER thirteen; two general house-workers, one first-class laundress, and a German girl, not over thirteen, at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO GO WITH A FAMILY into the country. Apply, with references, after 12 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 28 East 36th st.

WANTED.—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; good reference required. Call at No. 106 5th av., Monday, 10 to 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; reference required as such from last situation. Apply Monday and Tuesday at No. 61 5th av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business. Apply at No. ... East 17th st., 10 to 12 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

Bennett Williams,

No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., offers immense bargains in Spanish Lace Scarfs, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Fichus.

Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces, twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.

Real Point, Valenciennes, Cluny Laces. Spanish and French Blonde Laces, Rufflings, Bows, Jabots, Sleeveless Jackets, &c. 1,000 French traveling sets, 75 cents and $1; worth from $3 to $5.

N. B.—Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, choice and new, at moderate prices.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR is OUT for Summer. Subscribe now, ONE DOLLAR a year, and ONE DOLLAR'S worth of PATTERNS given as premium. Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

TWENTY CENTS PER SQUARE YARD.—Fine White Mattings. Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at low prices. A. LESTER & CO., 971 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MAISON WALTON, No. ... Broadway, above Union square, has just received a case of FRENCH HATS imported expressly for the [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HARLEM LIBRARY, WHOSE ... building, west side of 3d av., south of 123d st., now finished, will open its rooms for the reception of visitors MONDAY, June 8, from 3 to 10 P. M. ... library will be open daily afterwards (except ...) through the day and evening. It has about 4,... volumes, mostly new, and is adding more. Subscribers entitling to the usual privileges, $3 per annum. EDGAR KETCHUM, [illegible]

THE PREMISES HERETOFORE ... as John Hecker's Bakery, at No. 58 ... have been leased to FRANKLIN FARREL ... Conn., and the business formerly carried on ... place has been sold to him. The ... this day, and all connection of the ... [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Signor Salvini.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE SEVEN DWARFS—VARIETY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Théo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The difficulty with President GRANT is that his views on finance are not "an axis of crystallization." If they had been, we should not have had the Finance Committees of Congress "tinkering at contrarious views," but should have been accorded the "great deliverance" of "prompt, steady, and careful steps to Specie Payments." This is the explanation of the *World*, and it is a very beautiful one. We hope our readers understand it.

Among the curious results of the war, and of the hasty legislation which accompanied the war, is what is known in the Treasury Department as the "Secretary's office." This is described, together with some other features of the department, in another column. It seems that the notion has taken root in the Treasury that when a law directs a thing to be done by the Secretary it cannot be done through any of the bureaus of the department, but must be done nominally by the Secretary himself, and really by an irresponsible clerk in his name. Clerks of this kind constitute the "Secretary's office," and it was somewhere among them that the Sanborn contracts must have had their mysterious origin. Much can be done toward remedying the mischief worked by this clumsy organization by a really able and energetic Secretary; and whatever aid he may find it necessary to ask from Congress we have no doubt he will receive.

MR. BUTLER has made a report on the Geneva award. He shows unusual frankness in saying that the important question in regard to the fund is, To whom does it belong? but he lapses into his ordinary disingenuousness when he undertakes to show that it belongs to the Government of the United States. One answer, and we should say a sufficient one, to all his argument is, that if this view had been hinted at at Geneva, we should not have got the money. Mr. BUTLER says a citizen of one country cannot have a claim against the Government of another; that it is forbidden by law. This is news. A statute was passed in 1799 forbidding our citizens to "carry on intercourse with any foreign Government" "in relation to disputes or controversies with the United States;" but it was specially provided that the act should not "abridge the right of individual citizens" "to apply for the redress of any injuries" "sustained from such Government." This is the law to which Mr. BUTLER refers, and it does not sustain, but contradicts, his argument. So clear is the right of individuals to have a claim against a foreign Government that the President proposed in 1870 to buy from citizens the claims against Great Britain, to satisfy a portion of which the Geneva award was made. It is probable that Mr. BUTLER's object is to prevent any action on this subject at all. Tedious and costly delay is the main resource of such jobbers in politics. But Congress ought to settle this matter at the present session. It is little less than a scandal that the money which was awarded nearly two years since is not distributed, and that no steps have been taken to distribute it. The Government should refer the matter, with all the facts, to its judicial tribunals, and abide the result. The more nearly Congress can come to this the more sensibly and justly it will act.

After long hesitation, the Democrats have found sufficient encouragement in the returns from Oregon to assert that they have carried the State on the elections for Governor and Congressman. The most sanguine of them claim only 1,000 majority for their ticket at the recent election, and when it is remembered that in October last they had 2,071 majority, it must be apparent to them that their party has not advanced much in the esteem of the people of Oregon. It is clear that in a direct struggle on national issues, the Republicans would still be more than a match for the Democrats in Oregon. In that State, as in others, the latter may succeed in local contests, but nothing has appeared in any of the elections of the year to show that the Democrats gain strength in the nation. When the Republicans hand over the Government to another political organization it will not be to the Democratic Party.

REFORM IN 1871 AND 1874.

If anything could touch the conscience of our present Mayor, it would be the use which is made of his wretched maladministration by all the friends of the broken Tammany Ring. Of course, they have never been satisfied with the verdict which was pronounced by the people in 1871. They have been tolerably quiet since that period, although an occasional outburst against THE TIMES serves to reveal their places of concealment. But they have not been idle. They have always been able to find journals which were prepared to work for their return to power. To these journals Mayor HAVEMEYER has been of inestimable service. There is no denying that HAVEMEYER has appointed very bad men to office. He is apparently without any kind of administrative ability, but he possessed sufficient cunning to use the Reform organizations of 1871 to further his own personal interests and ambition. He has done nothing for the City except to quarter a crowd of men like MATSELL and Nosey QUINN upon it. Even his old personal friends, who helped to secure his nomination, now admit that he is insensible alike to reason and to honor.

All this is promptly taken advantage of by the friends and stipendiaries of TWEED & Co. The other day a paper in this City, which is "run" by an avowed and notorious lobbyist, summoned up courage enough to show the hands of the Tweed party pretty openly. This journal—whose very existence is a curious commentary on the state of political morality, seeing that there is no secret whatever about its object and character—this journal, we say, declared that the rule of TWEED & Co. "greatly enriched the City," and that New-York would be better off under a "concentric series of rings" than under a Reform Government. And the *World*, true to its old instincts, hastens to call this sort of thing "genuine political wisdom and sagacity." Although the sources from which these curious remarks proceed are generally regarded as discreditable, yet it is not the less worthy of note that any paper, however shameless, should venture, in the face of all that has happened, to justify and applaud the Tammany robberies of this City. Even the *Herald*—which always defended TWEED, HALL & Co. down to the last moment—comes out in spasmodic efforts for its old friends. But it has a little too much regard for public opinion to go quite so far as the professional payers and receivers of bribes. It only mildly says that "the Republican majority and the Republican office-holders generally are as corrupt as they well can be;" that the "Reform movement has been a miserable failure;" and that "to-day we find a state of affairs more scandalous than the rule of the old Tammany Ring." But it does not venture to affirm, with TWEED's bondsman, that the Tweed rule "enriched the City."

We hope we need not be at the pains to point out that none of the statements quoted above are supported by facts. We are very far, indeed from living under a state of affairs "more scandalous than the rule of the old Tammany Ring." Then no man's property was safe. The debt of the City was being run up at an enormous rate, but the *Herald* never said a word about it. A few men, down to that period almost unknown, were amassing colossal fortunes out of the City funds—but can any one remember the *Herald* uttering a word of complaint on the subject? The robberies committed by the Tammany gang were clearly proved, but from that day to this the *Herald* has deliberately suppressed all the evidence of the crime. At that time, injunctions and orders of arrest could be obtained from the Judges at any hour of the day or night, against any man, and cases of the most terrible hardship constantly occurred under this system; but you might search the *Herald* in vain for a single unfavorable reference to the corrupt Judges. It is very much concerned now about the City debt—it was dumb when TWEED & Co. were piling it up mountains high.

We were on the downward track in 1871; law, honesty, public decency, were all set at defiance. There is nothing to be compared with that state of things in the evils of the present day. A very obstinate and unprincipled man has been elected Mayor by means of his own adroitness and his previously good character, and he has filled several offices with adventurers. But we do not believe that Mayor HAVEMEYER is a thief or an abettor of thieves. In 1871, the Controller's office was simply the resort of men compared with whom burglars or pickpockets must be regarded as useful and honest citizens. In 1874 we have a Controller who has made some mistakes, but who, we firmly believe, would die rather than steal a cent of the public money, or allow anybody else to steal it. In 1871 no suitor could get justice in some of the most important courts of the City. Now there is not a dishonest or a corrupt Judge on the Bench. In 1871 the money raised by taxes went toward building magnificent houses and stables for a host of men like TWEED, GENET, and GARVEY; now it is applied partly to the liquidation of the debt bequeathed to us by these men, partly to defray the necessary expenses of the day. If a firm has been plunged heavily in debt by a dishonest partner it must pay that debt, hard as it may be to do it. And so it is with reference to our City finances. We are still loaded down with claims which the Tammany frauds necessarily saddled upon the City. But although the house has been robbed, the thieves are gone, and honest men are in possession of it. This may not be satisfactory to thieves, or to that brood of low politicians which spring up from the gutter to defile our public life; but no honest or intelligent man can recall the state and prospects of the City under the Tammany rule, and look upon the City now, without admitting that the gain has been immense. The very standard of public life has been everywhere raised in consequence of the reform of 1871, and we should be sorry to think that the people will ever permit it to be again degraded to the Tweed level by wire-pullers, lobbyists, or other enemies of good and faithful government.

TAXATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We publish this morning, from a special correspondent, a careful statement of facts in reference to the high taxation existing in South Carolina, with an enumeration of some of its causes and some of its effects. It cannot fail to be interesting to those who have paid any attention to the condition of the Southern States, or to the highly important question of how they can be rescued from the evils that have overtaken them. That taxation is ruinously high in that State will be conceded upon comparing the figures of our correspondent with corresponding figures which are familiar to any resident of the Northern States. A rate of four and one-fifth per cent., upon a fair valuation, is a very onerous one. It is fifty per cent. greater than exists in New-York City upon a valuation of not more than two-thirds of the cash value of property. But the facts cited by our correspondent go to show that the valuation of property for purposes of assessment is very high, reaching, in some instances, many times its cash value. By this means a tax nominally of four and one-fifth per cent. may become a tax of seven or ten per cent. When taxation reaches any such proportion as this, it swallows up the entire income from property, or even more, and becomes confiscation.

There is no doubt that for the greater part of this enormous burden, bad government is the chief cause. But this fact is not absolutely a novel one. As our correspondent points out, there was corruption under the old system as well as under the new, and every one knows that it is not the blacks alone who are ignorant, or the immigrants to the State alone who are unprincipled. The recent large sales of property to pay tax bills arose in part out of the fact that tender for taxes was made in bills of the Bank of the State, in connection with the operations of which, under the old régime, there are ugly rumors. Whether taxes are high or low, it would be an obvious injustice to receive in payment of them notes not receivable by law, and not available to meet the expenditures of the State. Such a course, which some of the complainants in the South seem to have desired, would leave a deficit to be made up by the levying of new burdens.

Some of the excessive taxation is explainable, also, by the revolution that has taken place in the labor system of the State. Large estates which were devoted to the cultivation of rice have become unproductive, because the freedmen will not work upon them unless they are paid wages so high as to eat up the profits. The estates are very unhealthy, and men who, as slaves, had no option, and coined money for their owners from their own life and health, now refuse to risk either unless they are paid more than the employer can afford. Such estates naturally find their way to the hammer. They are assessed at an extravagant valuation, and taxed at an extravagant percentage, and it is less unprofitable for the owner to abandon them altogether than to pay the taxes. This is the case in the low lands bordering on the sea. In the up country, where the estates are smaller, the crops varied, and the work entirely healthy, the freedmen work well, and the taxes, though a great burden, can still be borne.

It will thus be seen that the administration of affairs in South Carolina is a very delicate and difficult task. It requires that all expenditures shall be kept at the lowest point, and that taxation shall be skillfully and justly distributed. So far from fulfilling these conditions, the Government of the State has been grossly and corruptly lavish, and taxation has been distributed foolishly, and probably dishonestly. It is no wonder that widespread hardship, and, in some cases, utter ruin, have resulted. These are things readily recognized. The remedy it is not so easy to point out. Direct interference by the United States Government is impossible. But it is not impossible that a considerable indirect influence should be exerted by the Administration and by the Republican Party. If the Government were to take care that its officers in the State were wholly independent of the class that have plundered South Carolina, and that they are themselves honest men, such a step would not be without value.

It cannot be forgotten that Mr. SAWYER was a graduate of the modern school of politics in South Carolina, and his example and influence have had their effect. Now that he has gone from the Treasury Department, the Government would do well to weed out those in its service in the State who are of a similar stripe. It will in this way give practical expression to the detestation in which the Republican Party holds the men who have practiced oppression and misgovernment in its name. For when the Republican Party, as a party, ceases to be identified with honest government everywhere, it will cease to exist. And for that reason, among others, we shall not hide corruption or misgovernment when it is brought to light.

DUELING AGAIN.

Gov. AMES, of Mississippi, has made a well-meant effort to put down the practice of dueling, which appears to be but feebly seconded by Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana. When citizens of Louisiana broke the laws of that State within its limits by fighting duels, Gov. KELLOGG evinced no disposition to punish them. And now that citizens of Louisiana, who went into the State of Mississippi to break its laws in the same manner, are demanded for punishment by the Governor of Mississippi, Gov. KELLOGG has shown, if he be correctly reported, a strong disposition to shield them from the consequences of their crime. If he used the language attributed to him by the New-Orleans *Picayune* in the extract quoted in THE TIMES of yesterday, he has certainly an extraordinary notion of his duties as Governor.

It will not be forgotten that the duels in which Judge COOLEY and Mr. BIENVENU, of New Orleans, were killed by Col. RHETT and Judge PHILLIPS, of the same city, respectively, were both fought in Mississippi. Indictments were accordingly found against the principals and accessories in both affairs by the Grand Jury, and requisitions issued to Gov. KELLOGG for their arrest and delivery to the Mississippi authorities. But on the presentation of these requisitions by the Sheriff, Gov. KELLOGG is reported to have made the astounding declaration that "he thought it advisable not to honor them if it could be avoided, because, though himself bitterly opposed to dueling, he hardly liked to enforce something so generally obnoxious to the feelings of the people." And only when informed by his legal advisers that his duty was imperative did he consent "to send for Gen. BADGER, Chief of Police, and stated that the requisition had arrived." Gen. BADGER, it seems, "being himself a duelist, had a very delicate duty to perform," and he contrived to perform it in such a way that these alleged murderers and their accomplices had ample time to escape. At least, we infer so much from the figurative language of the *Picayune*, that "they fled on the wings of the wind," and have not yet been arrested.

Of course, there can be no hope of suppressing this barbarism so long as Judges commit it and Governors of States and Chiefs of Police make themselves indirectly its accomplices. We sincerely trust that Gov. KELLOGG's language and action in the matter have been misreported. But the fact remains that duels, usually fatal, are of almost daily occurrence between citizens of that State, within or just outside of its borders, and no attempt is made to punish the participants. One day last week two Creoles went out from New-Orleans to a convenient place, and were stationed ten paces apart, with navy revolvers in their hands, and instructions to advance firing. At the second discharge, when not more than half the distance separated them, one fell with a bullet through his heart. Yesterday we reported another duel, fought on the 29th ult., likewise ending fatally to one of the combatants, whose names, "as they were well-known gentlemen, and the affair grew out of a family difficulty," the local papers considerately suppress. Now, lest "the feelings of the people" might be hurt by any attempt to deprive them of their bloody pastime, the public authorities, with equal consideration, decline to enforce the laws.

It is idle, of course, to argue with officials who take this view of their moral and social obligations. If the people of Louisiana are so wedded to this bloody and barbarous tradition, all that the people of more civilized communities can do is to keep aloof from them, and to require that their savage butcheries shall be confined to their own soil. But since, in all probability, the "sentiment of honor" which supports the dueling system in Louisiana long after the rest of the world has given it up derives its extreme delicacy from a French origin, it may be as well to point out that even in France the duel has long ceased to be anything more than a *façon d'agir*, a mode, a rather foolish, but equally harmless, social affectation. The young gentlemen of the journals, who go out of a fine Spring morning to some pleasant spot in the suburbs where they may air their proficiency in fencing, breakfast amicably together, and have no idea of hurting each other. They have no more malice in their hearts than two of our own *gandins*, when they go forth on Sunday afternoons upon the avenue to display, in innocent rivalry, their coats and their canes and their rosebuds to the admiring fair. Their fencing bout is a bit of dandyism as poor and almost as innocuous as their yellow gloves, and they feel that their morning excursion will involve hardly as great an amount of danger as they have often encountered at practice in the *salle* of the *maitre d'armes*. When Prince METTERNICH and the Count DE MONTEBELLO went out the other day to settle their little difficulty, we may be sure that they had not the slightest intention of doing any harm. They were complying with a rule of etiquette, and if it had ordered them to stick pins into one another for a quarter of an hour or so, they would have done it with as little sense of its ludicrousness.

The amusement in France is harmless; it is even a healthful exercise, and serves to cool hot blood that might otherwise get into mischief, and make trouble for the ruling powers. So it is tolerated. But if Frenchmen went about blowing one another's brains out with shot-guns and navy revolvers, they would be speedily clapped into jail. Louisianians who flatter themselves that they are keeping up French "delicacy of honor" by these senseless butcheries, may rest assured that, to French eyes, they seem no less brutal and ruffianly than they must appear to the rest of the civilized world.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Illinois was the pioneer in that work of constitutional reform which has now been undertaken or is seriously contemplated in many other States. When the admirable Constitution of Illinois was adopted, it was declared and generally believed that no State could establish a better organic law, but Pennsylvania has achieved a feat which was supposed to be impossible. It has very rarely happened that so many abuses have been ended, so many reforms accomplished, by any one public act as by the adoption of the new Constitution in Pennsylvania. The great success which attended this effort doubtless had the effect of quickening exertion in other States, for since that time much has been done in both Michigan and Ohio. In the latter State the work of framing a new constitution has been thorough, and now the labor of the convention is to be submitted to the people at a special election, to be held Aug. 18, when, we do not doubt, the new instrument will be adopted, since it is in many respects an improvement upon the old. There was threatened opposition upon the part of the Democrats in a body, but this, we are glad to see, has been withdrawn.

The progress which has been made in these States in a matter so important is extremely gratifying. It shows that the people are no less alive to their own interests now than at former periods in the history of the Republic. It is also a proof that they are still capable of obtaining such legislation as in their judgment is required for the public welfare. If this were not the fact, we might well despair of popular government. The machinery of the past has, in many of its details, become worthless, and the capacity for improvement which the people have shown is the best possible guarantee that republican institutions can be, and upon this continent will be, enduring.

It is highly desirable that New-York should not be behind her neighbors in a work of this kind. We are still living under the Constitution of 1846—with the exception of the Judiciary article—and it has for many years been apparent that the instrument is inadequate to the public needs. Constitutional reform has been demanded by the people, but it has in many ways been hindered and delayed for several years. The instrument framed by the Convention of 1867 having been defeated, with the exception of one article, it was impossible that we could have another convention to frame an entirely new constitution for twenty years. But the defects of the present system were so glaring that the expedient of legislative amendments to separate articles was demanded and adopted. As an aid in this work, a commission was appointed to "propose" amendments to the constitution. It is much to be regretted that it could do nothing more than suggest amendments for the consideration of the Legislature, for if its work could have been submitted to the people just as it came from its hands the reform would have been much more complete. But the approval of two Legislatures was necessary before these amendments could be subjected to the test of a popular vote, and in passing through these bodies they were shorn of many valuable features. Much good was, however, left, and these amendments being now pending for adoption or rejection at the next general election, New-York may be fairly said to have at least entered upon the work of constitutional reform.

We do not anticipate that these amendments will fail to secure a majority. The proposed changes in the third article are especially likely to meet with popular favor. They do not propose any startling innovations. The composition of the Senate and Assembly is not altered, for the first is still to consist of thirty-two members, and the latter of 128. The manner of electing members remains the same, and the principal improvements are those which are made in the methods of legislation. The passage of special bills is prohibited in several enumerated cases, and this will alone relieve the Legislature of a vast amount of business, and do much to prevent corruption. As another means to this end it is proposed to pay the members $1,500 per annum, thus removing the foolish restriction on the length of sessions, and releasing the members from the excuse for taking the bribes of "skilled talent" in order to pay their expenses. But in addition to this removal of temptation stringent provisions against bribery, which are applicable to all public officers, are found in a new article, which is numbered as fifteen. This will make it impossible for any man to amass a large fortune by pursuing lobbying as a trade.

It will be a grave misfortune to the State if, for any reason, the pending amendments should fail to be ratified by the people. Even with their adoption, we shall be treading with uncertain steps far in the rear of Pennsylvania on the road to constitutional reform. If these amendments are not adopted, we are not likely to get any changes in our constitution for many years to come, and it is not pleasant to contemplate an indefinite continuance of our present wretched system. Such an event would be welcome, no doubt, to the professors of skilled talent, but it would, therefore, be disastrous to the public interests. We cannot, unfortunately, get all that we require in the way of constitutional reform, but we can obtain something, and it is our duty to take all that is within our reach.

AN ARCHIEPISCOPAL HOME RULER.

Athough England, with many millions of Churchmen, has contrived to get along with but two Archbishops, the Church in Ireland, that fertile mother of jobs and sinecures, found four to be necessary for the needs of the few hundred thousands who conformed to the State Church; and until about 1839, when the late Lord DERBY put a finish to this prelatical profusion, there were Protestant Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, who made very handsome fortunes out of their spiritual emoluments. With the view, no doubt, of having an effective antidote to heresy upon the spot, these places were also made provincial and diocesan head-quarters of the Roman Catholic archiepiscopate, and remain so to this day. The senior Roman Catholic Archbishop is Dr. MCHALE, Archbishop of Tuam. Tuam is probably unknown to the American tourist, and will not, it may safely be said, repay a visit; but it has, nevertheless, played a somewhat conspicuous part in recent Irish ecclesiastical history, having been, perhaps more than any other place in Ireland—and this is saying a great deal—the head centre of ecclesiastical quarrels.

Besides the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a beautiful Gothic structure—for in architectural good taste the Church of Rome seldom errs—there are other institutions devoted to this religion in Tuam, and among them St. Jarlath's College. The name of this Saint has thus become closely connected with the Archbishop, who has earned the *sobriquet* of the Lion of St. Jarlath's, and a disrespectful London paper took to heading the diatribes periodically fulminated by His Grace, "A Howl from St. Jarlath's." The lion, who is now aged, has been silent for some time, but lately he broke out with a loud roar. It was addressed to Lord DERBY, not as an Irish landlord, for he ceased a year ago to stand in that relation to the country, but as Foreign Secretary. Ireland being in the most reverend roarer's eyes treated habitually as a foreign dependency, and his Grace being apparently ignorant that such possessions of the British Crown come under the Colonial and not the Foreign Secretary. Emanations from St. Jarlath's have been all alike in one particular for the last thirty years, and the present is no exception. They invariably partake of the character of a bitter Jeremiad over the woes of Ireland. That unhappy country is, according to this authority, ever writhing in semi-starvation under the heel of the hated Saxon; and whether the lion raises his voice amid the horrors of the famine of '47, or cries aloud when a plentiful harvest gladdens the eye, it is the same story. Notwithstanding the perfectly well-known fact that Ireland generally is at this time enjoying unprecedented material prosperity, the Archbishop draws a lamentable picture of the condition of Galway, "which feels all the cold alienation of a foreign Government," and sums up by calling upon the Government "to inaugurate the work" of constructing a railroad through one of the wildest wastes in Christendom.

Those who have made the tour of Connemara will remember the country alluded to. It lies between Galway City and Clifden, and for thirty miles passes through the estates formerly owned by a young lady, Miss MARTIN, once reputed the greatest heiress in point of extent of landed property in the world, who died in this City, under the saddest circumstances, twenty-five years ago. No more desolate region than this exists in the British islands, and to the intellect of an ordinary being, uninterested in the real estate of the district, it is difficult to perceive on what possible pretext a Government could be justified in expending funds on such an undertaking. But the railroad is evidently only dragged in as the ground for the Archbishop's advocacy of home rule, to the cause of which he thus takes the opportunity of publicly attaching himself, for, after stating that "the requisite act of Parliament had been obtained," he proceeds to say: "It is said that the Legislature is overwhelmed with such a variety of projects, continually increasing, as to be unable to attend to them all. Of the truth of this statement there can be no doubt. When the English Parliament is so burdened as to be unable to perform such a mass of business, justice and reason proclaim the necessity of transferring to Ireland and Scotland their respective shares of the responsibility, as well as the patronage, of such an astounding weight of public business." The force of this argument seems sadly diminished by the fact that "the bill for the railroad had been obtained." The real cause of the Archbishop's dissatisfaction is, we suspect, to be found in the fact that public money is not forthcoming for the work.

Here stands revealed a very important consideration concerning this question of Home Rule. What fiscal arrangements would its promoters propose? Imagine the rage of the wealthy Protestant Ulster element in the Irish Parliament of the future at finding that handsome sums were being voted away for the purposes of the Catholic hierarchy, or for wild-cat enterprises in Catholic Connaught. This might, should all go as the promoters of the plan desire, soon prove to be one of the meanings of Home Rule—a term the exact significance of which has as yet been very inadequately and unsatisfactorily defined. It is probably an apprehension of pecuniary troubles, as much as any other single cause, which continues to keep away from the movement nearly every Irish gentleman of substance. The truth is, an Irish Parliament would be as a vessel starting for a shore which cannot be reached without risks too great for the prudent to encounter, inasmuch as besides the recognized difficulties, hosts of unseen perils might start up at any time.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

Signor Salvini acts in "The Gladiator" at Booth's to-night. At Wood's Museum, Mr. J. H. Huntley entering upon an engagement, appearing in "Wrestling Joe." At the Bowery Theatre, a revival, on a scale of exceptional grandeur, of "The Seven Dwarfs" is promised.... A concert of unusual attractiveness is to occur at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment this evening. It is for the benefit of Bandmaster P. S. Gilmore.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

It should be borne in mind that the last performance of the series supplied by the New-Orleans artists may be attended at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. Dumas' play, "La Princesse Georges," will then be acted for the first and only time.

MUZZLING THE DOGS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal has recently espoused the cause of the dogs vs. the Aldermen and Mayor of the City of New-York, I beg to offer a few remarks upon the subject of muzzling.

M. Bouley, the most distinguished of French veterinarians, in a discourse delivered before the Imperial Academy of Medicine, in 1863, used the following language: "I can no longer see any reason why the muzzling of dogs, which is only a vexatious measure, without any utility, should be maintained. If the police ordinances which impose the obligation to muzzle should produce the result that every dog was always muzzled at the moment when the dangerus period of hydrophobia was manifested, they would be most valuable, and the Administration should faithfully insist upon their being observed with the utmost rigor. But there is only one means by which the result could be obtained. By the authority and direct intervention of the Police, the muzzle should be riveted to the dog's neck as the manacle is to the foot of the galley slave, and the animal night and day should wear it, indoors as well as out of doors. Without this rigorous condition—and it simply requires to formulate it to show its impracticability—the muzzling of dogs cannot in any way be efficacious as a prophylactic measure against hydrophobia. This is not difficult to demonstrate. Hydrophobia is not a sudden disease, appearing like appoplexy. It does not instantly carry the dog it attacks from the most flourishing state of health to a condition of furious delirium, which impels it to bite every animal it meets. Far from it; for canine rabies has its premonitory signs. Several days before the manifestation of the furious symptoms the rabid dog testifies by a change of habit that it is not in its normal state; it is restless, agitated, retires into dark places, beneath furniture in rooms, the manger in stables, and, if it is a watch-dog, to the interior of its kennel. These early signs, which have not yet a very precise significance, are manifested in the interior of houses where dogs are always relieved from their muzzles. At this period they have no tendency to fly—to escape. On the contrary, their attachment for their owner having increased, they are more sedentary, and abstain from their habitual peregrinations. It is not until later, at the moment when the malady has obtained absolute sway over them, that they escape from their master's domicile. Once outside, the excitement they experience, especially when they see other dogs, soon increases the disease to its highest paroxysm. Then their destructiveness commences and continues in proportion to the opportunities that offer. They escape from home always unmuzzled. Therefore the muzzling, considered as a means of preventing the propagation of rabies from the canine to the human species, is a perfectly useless measure; because, in the ordinary course of things, it is applied only, and can be applied only, to inoffensive dogs. Of what use, then, in a prophylactic point of view, is this muzzling, which we would render obligatory upon all dogs, when, by the force of circumstances, it is really mad dogs that, in the majority of instances, are exempted from this obligation, which is most frequently imposed upon those in perfect health!"

The absurdity of requiring dogs to be muzzled only in hot weather will be apparent from the following statistics of 2,407 cases of rabid dogs in Germany, France, England, and United States: Spring, 671; Summer, 580; Autumn, 583; Winter, 573.

The cruelty of this practice is indisputable. No muzzle has ever been invented which can be retained upon an unwilling dog without seriously obstructing its breathing and buccal transpiration.

Finally, the muzzling ordinance has no legal weight. Even the Board of Health, with its almost absolute power, is debarred from taking cognizance of matters dangerous to life only under prospective conditions. Assuredly property has certain rights which even the Common Council must respect, and an inoffensive and perhaps very valuable dog cannot be subject to seizure, and its owner to fine, upon the arbitrary dictum of any municipal authority.

CHARLES P. RUSSEL, M. D.

THE UNITED STATES AS A PENAL COLONY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF SENDING CONVICTS AND DESTITUTE PERSONS TO THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It appears from a communication from the Secretary of State that the involuntary deportation to the United States by foreign officials of foreign convicts and of foreign paupers, idiots, insane persons, and others incapable of supporting themselves, has frequently been made the subject of official correspondence in previous administrations as well as during the present one. It appears from the correspondence recently transmitted to the House of Representatives, that on the 22d March, 1869, Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, was informed the Department of State had received unofficial information that a society of Israelites had been organized for the purpose of sending the poor of their race and religion to this country. Mr. Bancroft replied that he believed no such emigrants had been sent who were not able and willing to work. In August, 1871, Mr. Rublee, the Minister Resident of the United States at Berne, transmitted to the Department a correspondence with the Federal Council of Switzerland, respecting an alleged practice of forwarding paupers and imbecile persons to this country by the Communal authorities of the canton of Argovie. In his dispatch Mr. Rublee stated there was strong ground, at one time, for the belief that paupers, or persons destitute of pecuniary means, and without the ability to earn a subsistence, had been shipped at the public expense by a commune of that canton. Mr. Rublee interfered, and an incurable idiot, shipped by an emigrant agent, was prevented from coming to the United States. The President of the Swiss Confederation spoke warmly in reprobation of the injustice and inhumanity of such an attempt to throw upon another country the charge of a man of this alleged condition.

In November, 1871, the Department called the attention of Gen. Schenck, at London, to an alleged attempt on the part of the Liverpool Select Vestry, to send to the United States a certain number of pauper children, in pursuance of a scheme of emigration which had already commenced, and he was instructed to inquire into the matter and report. Gen. Schenck replied that the matter had already attracted his attention, and had been made the subject of a formal communication to Lord Granville, and that the shipment of the children had been suspended, it not entirely abandoned. In December, 1871, and January, 1872, the Department instructed Gen. Schenck respecting three persons who were recently released of unexpired terms of imprisonment, to which they had been sentenced for criminal offenses, and sent to the United States; and in February, 1873, he was instructed to inquire into the cases of other convicts from British prisons, who, it was said, had been sent to this country. In a dispatch of August, 1873, Gen. Schenck said to the Secretary of State, in respect of the notes from Lord Granville, "I do not think they are a sufficient and satisfactory answer. We are entitled to some fuller assurance of the decided discontinuance of Her Majesty's Government of the acts of which I have complained." The Department was of the same opinion, and instructed him to continue his remonstrance in case of any recurrence, in decided and emphatic terms. The Secretary added, "The regulations of British Convict Service, or poor-houses cannot be allowed to justify a violation of friendly obligations toward other powers."

In May, 1872, the State Department informed Admiral Polo that it had learned that four aged, destitute, and helpless Cuban ladies had been banished and sent to Key West by the Spanish authorities, and that it was understood that about seventy old women and children were on their way from the insurgent district to Havana, whence they would be banished the island, and probably many of them deported to the United States. Admiral Polo, after investigating the subject, replied that the four ladies were near relatives to Garcia Inquez, an insurgent leader, and that the rumors regarding the seventy old women and children were incorrect.

It is denied in the correspondence that nine criminals of Greece were liberated by the Minister of Justice and sent to New-Orleans.

In October, 1872, Mr. Bancroft called the attention of the Government of the Grand Duke of Hesse to a statement in the German newspapers that a criminal named Johann Stauff, under sentence of imprisonment for life for murder, arson, and robbery, had been pardoned on condition of his emigrating to America. The fact was not denied, but in consequence of the correspondence official assurance was given "that the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse had adopted the resolution in case of pardon to abstain hereafter from making the emigration of the criminal to America a condition."

The German Minister having been interrogated by the Secretary of State, denied, in December, 1872, that two German criminals had been sent to the United States.

Investigation into several other similar cases elsewhere showed the reports to be untrue.

In December, 1872, the Secretary of State informed Minister Marsh, at Rome, that the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York complained that a large number of emigrants from Italy had recently landed there, most of whom were so destitute that they must become a burden, and that it appeared that these persons had been induced to embark for America by extravagant promises of certain emigration agents. The Secretary added: "It is well known that it is the settled policy of this Government to encourage the emigration of honest and industrious persons from all quarters of the globe. It is desirable, however, that none should come without means of living until they can obtain work, which in Winter is comparatively scarce. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to representations made by Mr. Marsh, under these instructions, thanked Mr. Marsh for his efforts to checks the frauds upon emigrants by private agents, and inclosed a copy of a circular from the Italian Minister of the Interior to the different Prefects of the Kingdom of Italy, in order to put a stop to "immoral speculations of agents and illegal emigration brought about by them." In April last, Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, transmitted to the department the text of a law promulgated in Italy for the purpose of preventing improper emigration, especially of children, and inquired whether the Government of the United States could co-operate in its execution, or could take steps for that purpose, either by agreeing upon additional articles to the existing treaty of extradition or otherwise. The Secretary of State replied, expressing the great interest felt by this country on the subject, but saying that he was at a loss to know how, practically, the co-operation of this Government could be made available for the execution within Italian territory of a municipal act declaring punishment against internal offenses, and assuring Count Corti that any suggestions that he might make would be entertained with every desire for the attainment of the object to which the efforts of the Government were being directed.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi River has risen slightly from St. Paul to Keokuk, and fallen thence to New-Orleans; the Missouri River has fallen from Yankton to St. Joseph, risen from Leavenworth to Brunswick, and fallen thence to its mouth; the Red, Cumberland, Ohio, and Alleghany Rivers have all fallen slightly. The rain-fall in the river water-sheds during the same period has been as follows: In the Mississippi River, forty-five-hundredths of an inch at St. Paul, fifty-four-hundredths of an inch at Davenport, and two-hundredths of an inch at New-Orleans; in the Missouri River, one-tenth of an inch at Yankton, and one-hundredth of an inch at Leavenworth. The Mississippi River having fallen below danger level, these reports will be discontinued until further notice.

ITALY.

THE SEASON—THE POPE AND THE NEW WORLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, May 18, 1874.

We are in the middle of May, the month of roses, and, in these Catholic countries, the "month of Mary," as they take pleasure in poetically calling it. The roses we have in great abundance, for the cold helps, rather than hinders, the prolific force of rose-bushes and grass. But the cold Spring has kept back the multiplication of insect life, and the swallows, which come to us in thousands to make the air vocal at this season, are dying in the air and falling in the streets and squares of the city. Whether it is the cold that kills them or the failure of their insect food, is now the debated point among naturalists and the curious public. The nooks in every old wall are full of their hiding-places in the heat of the day, and in the morning and evening, when the sun is low, the air was all alive with their wild rollic of song and play. It is an odd fact, which perhaps naturalists can explain, that the swallows take their flight from this region on the 20th of July. Within a day or two, after weeks of cloud, the sky has cleared, and we have hope that we shall yet have our rondinella chorus.

THE POPE.

The recurrence of the Pope's birthday and so many other interesting anniversaries coming at about the same time, has kept the Holy Father pretty busy receiving visits of felicitation, some delegations bringing gifts of money, and some coming simply to gratify an idle curiosity and have a foolish talk. Pius IX. must at times be a good deal bored. Many of the bands that get entrance into the Vatican read long addresses to the Pope, in which the word "holy" is repeated so many times as to become hackneyed. Generally his Holiness likes this; but sometimes he gets out of patience and cuts them short with his blessing, which is the thing they have all along been fishing for. Sometimes we have an account of a company of peasants who have obtained an audience, and have brought with them whole basketsful of rosaries and other trinkets to be blessed. On one occasion a bystander observed that one of the *contadini* was busy lifting up the contents of his basket, so that the benediction might reach the articles at the bottom.

THE POPE AND THE NEW WORLD.

In the perpetual scolding which the Pope keeps up when the conduct of Catholic countries is brought forward, it is noticed that he has had little or nothing to say about Brazil, Mexico, and one or two other countries on the other side of the Atlantic which owe allegiance to the Roman See. But receiving some clerical students from those countries on his birthday, the 13th of this month, the Holy Father, we are told, took the opportunity to give them a slap in the face on account of the offenses against Papal authority committed by the Governments of their various countries. Roman Catholic America, being very distant and with fewer of the traditions of the centuries of Papal rule of European countries, must be treated with more prudence; and it is for such a reason that, at present, rebukes are less bluntly administered. In contrast with this, a curious fact to make record of is that one frequently hears the United States praised for the liberal treatment of Catholics, both now and, with few exceptions, in the whole course of its history. The only serious offense charged against us is, that we will still persist in maintaining those dreadful public schools, which makes it less and less hopeful for the Jesuits to find in that vast country ground for the propagation of the doctrines of the Syllabus and Papal infallibility.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

We have often heard it said by our friends, the priests, that what the Catholic Church has lost in Europe in the past two centuries has been more than made up by what it has gained in the New World. The first steps have been taken to that end, and before long beatification will be bestowed by the Church upon the name of Christopher Columbus. The examination of his title to Catholic heroism has for some time, by command of the Pope, engaged the attention of the doctors of the canon law. The claim is founded upon the great act, little less than that of inspiration, by which Christoforo enlarged the boundaries of the Christian world. Certainly we Americans will all give our votes for the semi-apotheosis of that great and good man, and the time is yet to come when we ourselves must do something in his honor.

THE PUNISHMENT OF BISHOPS.

The trial and punishment in several countries of Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church for violations of the laws have given opportunity for the cry of persecution to be raised. But the prospect that the clemency of the Government will be extended in many cases gives assurance that the amount of physical suffering to which the ecclesiastics will be subjected will not be great. The leading object, however, will be accomplished—that of showing to the community that no immunity can be enjoyed by any class, not even under the cover of affected religious scruples, to contempt for legal enactments. In the popular mind the undue prestige which the high priests have enjoyed will be reduced to more just limits. The Bishops at present figure too much in the character of masters of the lower clergy, and the authority exercised by them is too nearly absolute. We know how often it has been abused. The princely prelates are but men, with the passions of men, however gorgeous may be the silk and tinsel of their robes. We have felt the injustice and shared the humiliation when we have seen the humble priest obliged to bow his head in obedience to an imperious command, without a word allowed in defense, even when he had right on his side. And it is precisely to give more independence to the lower clergy, to improve their education, and to bring them nearer to the people by an intimate sympathy with all their needs, that the present movement is tending. Italy has at least twice as many priests as she needs, and their quality, intellectually, is not half as good as it should be. Too many of them engage in their vocation as men follow any other trade. Their pay is about the same as that of the shoemaker or the stonecutter—or about two francs a day—and the intellectual level is in many cases nearly equal. How can any society be greatly raised when its teachers and guides have no higher qualifications? If a law should some day be passed breaking up the bachelor habits of the priests, or giving them the liberty to marry, the good influence would soon be felt; putting them more in sympathy with society, and giving a larger and more generous development to individual character. As it is, the priests think, feel, and act in masses, or as the word of command is given by the chief of the clan.

ART NEWS.

Among the pursuits to which formerly men almost alone dedicated themselves, but which in our time women have followed with success, is art. Indeed, we have several examples of distinguished reputation won, either in sculpture or painting, by women. Thoughtless persons have sometimes spoken in a slurring tone of those who have come to Italy to study and practice the art of sculpture, as if it were a profession to be practiced exclusively by men. But these disciples and students of the beautiful have studied and worked on, paying little heed to opposition, whether professional or other, springing from jealousy, ignorance, or prejudice. We have already seen graceful fruits of these efforts, and there is the promise of even better in the future. I do not know whether one so modest will not shrink from praise in the public journals, but as an artist belongs to the public, and as all are interested to know of every new success, I cannot help speaking of what has been recently done by Miss Flora Freeman. For thirteen years, here in Rome, this artist has quietly gone on with her studies, working out her designs, and refining a taste and love of beauty spontaneous in a highly artistic organization. A sculptor, not less than a painter, may, after the pains-taking application of years, have little to show of finished work. As we so well know, the test of excellence is not found so much in the quantity as in the quality of what is produced. Many completed works in marble may not be on exhibition or in progress in the clay. But in the portfolios of the artist and on the walls of the studios how many designs are found with the first conception indicated or half worked out. Among them are finished sketches, or outline inventions of great refinement. They show the activity of the creative mind. In day-dreams and in wakeful intervals of the night the imagination is busy evolving its images of ideal beauty. To cite an illustrious example, how many exquisite designs came from the mind and hand of Flaxman that were never worked out, and never could be worked out in the crude material upon which the artist has to manipulate. But these designs are among the most precious productions of the imagination and of art; monuments of genius, to excite the admiration and to instruct the taste of thousands who shall make them models for study. Miss Freeman, not to follow the common habit of giving a catalogue of the artist's works, has added another proof that woman does not mistake her vocation in dedicating her powers to the pursuits of art. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the future—since we have so much enlarged the sphere of action of the sex—that the finer feelings and perceptions of the feminine mind are to strengthen that great agency of a higher civilization which we have in the general cultivation of the arts of design. We use the phrase in its broadest application, not for painting and sculpture alone, but as covering the whole wide realm of artistic or decorative invention. It is not necessary to go back to ancient Greece to find an example, for we have in Florence, in our own day, a proof of what a universal cultivation of taste, or a feeling for beauty, and skill in producing it in all forms, can do for the polish of a nation and the delectation of the world. When will the people of the more advanced portions of the United States make the study of drawing and design a part of the general system of public instruction?

TRICHINOSIS IN BUFFALO.

A FAMILY PROSTRATED WITH THE DISEASE —THE HIDDEN DANGER IN CHOICE PIECES OF HAM.

For several days past an entire family in Buffalo has been suffering from a severe attack of the dreadful disease known to physicians as trichinosis, caused by eating pork infested by the minute but dangerous worm called *trichina spiralis*. The case is an interesting one, and the *Commercial Advertiser* gives the details of it as follows:

"Mr. Herman W. Ehlers and family reside at No. 446 William street. Mr. Ehlers is by trade a saddler and is a man of education and intelligence. His family consists of his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Gerber, and her husband, Mr. Gerber, and a son named William, and an apprentice boy named James Grokhow. Mr. Gerber is a dealer in hogs at the cattle yards, East Buffalo, and sometimes slaughters the animals for the trade. About a month ago he bought a number of pigs, and among them was one which he thought looked especially good. He therefore had it killed and cured for the use of the family. The animal was young, and to all appearance perfectly healthy. But as the result proved, its smaller muscles were the abode of the fearful trichina, to an almost unlimited extent. One week ago last Monday Mr. Ehlers and family, as above named, partook of one of the hams of this animal, and the meat was thought of excellent quality by all. The ham had been cured in the smoke-house, and was eaten without any further cooking. The next day all who had eaten the meat were taken very sick, and Dr. Kamerling was called. He found the people suffering from sick stomach; that they were very languid, experienced loss of appetite, pains in the stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, &c. He questioned them about what they had eaten, and the reply was that none of them had taken anything out of the way. The ham at that time was not thought of. As the symptoms were similar to those of typhoid fever; as, moreover, there was a case of typhoid fever in another family residing in the same house at that time, and as two of Mr. Ehlers' family had suffered from that malady last year, Dr. Kamerling at first thought it was typhoid fever. But it was extraordinary that all should be taken down at the same time, and after further reflection he was convinced that the approach of fever was not the cause of his patients' indisposition. At last Mr. Ehlers mentioned the ham they had eaten the day previous, and the physician at once decided the case to be one of trichinosis, and prescribed accordingly. In order to confirm his diagnosis, Dr. Kamerling procured a powerful microscope and examined the tissues and muscles of the ham. He was not surprised to find it full of well developed trichinæ. Had it not been for the prompt discovery of what the disease really was, doubtless the results would have been fatal. As it is, the entire family have been very sick, and are, as a matter of course, still much weakened and prostrated. Our reporter called upon the doctor this morning, and was informed by him that the family were now, he thought, out of immediate danger. Mrs. Gerber and the apprentice boy have been the greatest sufferers, and both are still very low. The others have recovered sufficiently to be about again."

MURDERERS IN THE MAINE PRISON.

Of the 142 convicts in the State Prison of Maine there are fourteen under sentence for murder, the penalty of "the old law" being hanging at such time as the Governor shall issue his warrant therefor. The Lewiston *Journal* thus enumerates them, showing incidentally how long in several cases the death penalty has been hanging over them, but has not been inflicted by reason of the Governor not issuing the warrant:

"William D. Blake, Camden, committed for murder in 1863, and sentence subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life; age fifty.

Howard A. Cleveland, Bangor, committed Sept. 20, 1869, and sentence never commuted on account of a legal point raised which was thought to render it inexpedient to do so; age twenty-eight.

Patrick Griffin, Lewiston, committed under the old law, Aug. 27, 1863, for murder of his wife, and sentence never commuted; age fifty.

Ephraim Gilman, Denmark, convicted for murder in 1863 under the old law, and sentence never commuted; age thirty-five.

George Knight, Poland, committed in 1857 for the murder of his wife, and sentence never commuted: age fifty-seven. Knight continues to protest his innocence, and seems to still indulge hope of a pardon.

Charles H. Keene, Cumberland, committed in 1867 for murder, and sentence commuted; age thirty-five.

John F. Lawrence, Penobscot, committed in 1870 for murder and sentence commuted; age thirty-two.

Bernard Little, Knox, committed for life in 1870 for murder; age fifty-five.

Joel C. Preble, Auburn, committed in 1861, under the old law, for the murder of his wife and sentence never commuted; age forty-two.

Charles Wilkinson, York, committed for life in 1867 for murder, age twenty-eight.

Joseph D. Smith, Veazie, committed for murder in 1872, and sentence commuted; age twenty-two.

Wagner Louis, H. F., York, committed Sept. 25, 1873, for murder of two women at the Isles of Shoals; age thirty. Wagner protests his innocence, but writes his friends that he expects to be hung at the end of the year.

John T. Gordon, Thorndike, committed Jan. 21, 1874, for murder of his brother, wife, and children; age twenty-nine.

James M. Lowell, Lewiston, committed May 23, 1874; age thirty-one.

The Warden testifies that the convicts sentenced for murder are among the most tractable and industrious in the prison, and scarcely one of them would be selected by the visitor as capable of a deed of blood.

A DELAWARE SNAKE STORY.

The following description of a strange and deadly reptile found in Sussex County, Del., is given by the Seaford *Citizen*: "A curious and dangerous snake, the only one of the kind that has ever been found in this part of the country, was killed by some workmen on the farm of Francis Insley, near Wetipquin, Sussex County. It measured twenty-eight inches in length and two inches in circumference. Its color is black, striped with white, which, when exposed to the rays of the sun, shine with the brilliancy of polished silver. It was provided with two rows of teeth, twenty-six on each side, very sharp, yet are different from those of the snake common to this country. About five inches from its tail are two thick, grisly protuberances, about one inch in length, one on each side of the body. Each protuberance contains eighteen horns, about one-eighth of an inch in length. They are hollow, and the poison is supplied to them by means of small ducts connecting with a thin, transparent bag about one inch below the protuberances. We are told that some years ago a snake, supposed to be a horned snake, attacked a man in this same vicinity, and in order to escape he jumped behind a large tree, and the snake striking with such force buried its horn into the trunk about one-eighth of an inch. In thirty minutes thereafter a dullness in the leaves was perceptible, and strange to say in another hour they commenced falling off, and to-day it is nothing but a withered, naked trunk."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT REFORMS SUGGESTED.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND THE REGULAR BUREAUS—A CUSTOMS BUREAU REQUIRED—REORGANIZATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSES—THE SPECIAL AGENCY SYSTEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4, 1874.

The change in the head of the Treasury Department furnishes a convenient opportunity for calling attention to some serious defects in the organization of the department which the new Secretary will doubtless seek to remedy. The late Secretary, in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, complained of the immense amount of "detail" which is saddled upon the Secretary, and protested with some feeling against the injustice of holding the Secretary personally responsible for every act of his numerous subordinates. He was compelled to confess that, as regards much of the detail of the department, he trusted implicitly to clerks, who really managed the public business, while the Secretary was little more than a machine for signing the papers prepared by them. It is well known that Mr. Richardson's timidity and indecision of character led him to shift upon his clerks and subordinates the decision of important questions which ought, according to every proper rule of administration, to have been met and decided by himself. No one will claim that it is impossible for a Secretary, even with the most imperfect and vicious departmental organization, to know more of the business of the department and to control it with a firmer hand than Mr. Richardson did; but, after all, there is a large remainder of truth and justice in his statements. The methods of doing business in the department are radically vicious and would hamper the wisest and most efficient Secretary.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

During and since the war there has grown up in the department, without any express sanction of law, a great establishment, known as the "Secretary's Office." This office is nominally under the direct control of the Secretary, and contains nearly three hundred employes. It is divided into fourteen divisions, each under the charge of a so-called "Chief of Division," who is in reality merely an $1,800 clerk, assigned to the charge of a number of clerks. The functions of these divisions may be inferred from their titles—Appointments, Warrants, Independent Treasury, Customs, Revenue-Marine, Navigation, Internal Revenue, Special Agents, Loans, Currency, Stationery and Printing, Captured and Abandoned Property, Records and Files, and Mails, not to mention the Supervising Architect's office, the Mint Bureau, the Bureau of Statistics, the Marine Hospital Bureau, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Office of the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, which, although nominally attached to the Secretary's office, are under the charge of officers created by law, and possessing some degree of real responsibility. As these chiefs of division are without any legal status, they can perform no business in their own names, but every act by them must be done in the name, and over the signature, of the Secretary of the Treasury. The consequence is that the Secretary is compelled, "in the ordinary course of business," to put his signature to an immense number of documents, decisive of questions of the greatest moment, of the tenor of which he knows absolutely nothing, and the views expressed in which may be at direct variance from the opinions which he would give if the matters were brought to his personal attention. True, there is an Assistant Secretary, whose business it is, under the law, to examine and check letters, warrants, and *contracts* (mark the last word) for the Secretary's signature, but his checking, like the Secretary's signing, must be largely done on faith. In fact, Mr. Sawyer's latest statement before the Ways and Means Committee, so far as it bore upon the facts at all, bore testimony to the unwieldy and unmanageable character of the Secretary's office; for, as his chief had done before him, he endeavored to shield himself from responsibility for the odious Sanborn business by the declaration that it was physically impossible to personally examine every question decided by him.

The Sanborn business is a striking illustration of the defective methods in vogue. The Secretary could not examine the matter personally, and the responsibility was shuffled off upon subordinates, no one of whom knew where his own responsibility ended or that of the next man began. The fatal defect was not so much in the making of the contract, for there was good precedent for that, but in the failure to ascertain whether the moneys of which Sanborn claimed a share were really discovered by him. As it was, Sanborn was allowed to attach a whole directory to his contract, and if any one of the parties named afterward paid anything into the Treasury, and Sanborn got knowledge of the payment and claimed a moiety of it, the claim was allowed because the name was in the contract. The Secretary's clerks thought it was the Solicitor's business to ascertain that Sanborn had really "discovered" the indebtedness before he countersigned the order of payment to Sanborn, while the Solicitor, with quite as much reason, could claim that he supposed that so fundamental a question had been settled before the case came to him. Had there been any intelligent supervision of the business by any one, so fatal a gap in the responsibility would have been closed; but there was no supervising officer short of the Secretary and his Assistant, and they were too busy to pay any attention to a mere matter of routine. The execution of the contracts should in fact have been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an officer responsible in law for his own acts.

The true source of this and like evils, according to the judgment of persons who have given great attention to the executive methods in the department, is to be found in the swollen and unwieldy character of the Secretary's office. This office has been built by a series of aggressions upon the regular bureaus of the department, which are constituted by law and possess well-defined spheres of responsibility. The withdrawal from these bureaus of their proper functions has been carried so far that it is a serious hindrance to the transaction of business. In many offices scarcely a question involving the exercise of judgment can be settled without coming in conflict with the divisions of the Secretary's office, and to prevent such a collision it becomes necessary to refer the whole question to that office. Were the question sure of receiving the personal attention of the Secretary, the evil would not be so great, but when it is remembered that it is decided by some irresponsible subordinate clerk, acting in the Secretary's name, but without the Secretary's knowledge, it is not surprising that the heads of bureaus are aggrieved. The absurdity, for an instance, of an officer of the rank and standing of Gen. Spinner, Controller Taylor, or Commissioner Douglass being required to submit questions, arising in his own office concerning business for which he is responsible, to the decision of a clerk in the Secretary's office, is obvious.

It cannot be claimed that this organization grew out of the necessities of the war, for the aggrandizement of the Secretary's office has chiefly taken place within the past six years. It is rather due to the lack of breadth of view in the last two Secretaries, who considered the Secretary's office as their own peculiar charge, and seemed to look with some degree of suspicion and jealousy upon the regular bureaus of the department. Mr. Boutwell's recommendations for increased pay were always confined to the men immediately about him, not from intentional favoritism, but from failure to take a comprehensive view of the needs of the department. With such a disposition on the part of the Secretary it was an easy matter for enterprising subordinates to enlarge the sphere of their own authority. "Power is ever at war with its own boundaries." Nothing is more striking in the departments than the rapidity with which an able and ambitious man, if unchecked, will build up his own authority. It is so easy to attach a few more wheels to the Government machine, to add a few mazes to the labyrinth of official business, that no place is too barren, if sedulously cultivated, to produce a crop of circulars, reports, and correspondence sufficient to create an appearance of important business. In this way the Secretary's office has grown to great proportions, and the power of aggrandizement still continues. It is evident that, with a Secretary that signs everything that is put before him, the process would be limited only by the bounds of the department. The logical result of the process would be to supplant the regular, legally-constituted, and responsible bureaus of the department by irregular, illegal, and irresponsible divisions of the Secretary's office.

The plain remedy for this state of affairs is to [illegible] they were taken, and to hold the heads of bureaus to a strict responsibility for their official acts. Had this course been pursued in the Sanborn cases the execution of the law would have been intrusted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose office possesses all of the information and machinery required for the purpose. In that case, it would have been almost impossible that there should have been such a gap in the responsibility as really occurred. The new theory in the transaction of the business of the department is justified on the ground that when an act is devolved by law upon the Secretary it must be performed through his own office, and cannot be intrusted to one of the regular bureaus of the department. This theory is opposed to the opinions of the best lawyers of the department and to the whole plan and history of the department. According to every sound rule of construction, the law contemplates that such acts shall be performed through the agencies which the law has constituted—the regular bureaus of the department. Acts so performed are as effectually done by the Secretary as if they were performed by his own hand. The execution of laws relating to the internal revenue should be intrusted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; the receipt and disbursement of money to the Treasurer of the United States; the settlement of accounts to the regular accounting officers, and so on through the whole range of duties. The adoption of the opposite theory would lead to the duplication in the Secretary's office of every one of the regular bureaus of the department; would so interfere with the bureau officers as to relieve them of their legal responsibilities, and would so tie the hands of the Secretary with matters of detail as to leave no time for the proper consideration of the great and legitimate duties of his office. The secret of good administration lies not so much in the amount of work which an officer himself performs as in the amount of efficient and intelligent labor which he obtains from others. The Secretary should be able to take a comprehensive view of the whole department, to properly apportion their duties among the different branches, and to hold the reins in his own hands. This he can do only by ridding himself of detail. He cannot draw an arbitrary line around his office and regard all subordinates outside of it with jealousy and hostility, but should rather avail himself at every step of the advice and experience of his bureau officers, with whom he should consult as freely as the President with his Cabinet. Important action affecting the methods of business in the bureaus is now sometimes begun and finished in the Secretary's office, and the bureau officers get their first intimation of it, in a casual way, through some outside channel. Judge Richardson's shipwreck is in great part clearly due to these defective methods, and his successor is fortunate in having so conspicuous a warning against them.

A CUSTOMS BUREAU REQUIRED.

Fortunately, as regards most of these matters, the remedy is in the new Secretary's own control. There are bureaus for the transaction of nearly all of the details of the Treasury business, and he has only to restore to them their legal functions. But in regard to one important branch of business the power is not in his hands. The supervision of the Customs has never been devolved upon any bureau, but has always remained a function of the Secretary. There is a Commissioner of Customs, but his functions are limited to the revision of Customs accounts, and he has no voice in the execution of the Customs laws. The supervision of the collection of the revenue before the war was considered the proper function of the Secretary. This theory, has, however, been broken in upon in regard to the internal revenue, and the Customs service has become so extended and complicated as to be beyond the personal control of the Secretary. It would be a wise act in Congress to constitute a Customs Bureau, with a responsible, well-paid Chief and a solicitor to construe the laws, to which the executive control of the Customs service should be intrusted. To this bureau should be transferred the Customs, Navigation, Special Agent, Marine Hospital, and Revenue-Marine divisions of the Secretary's Office. The methods of business could then be harmonized and brought under efficient control. It is a strange anomaly that so important a branch of business as the collection of the whole external revenue of the United States, and the construction of the complicated laws which regulate it, is under no responsible supervision. The Secretary's supervision is largely perfunctory. The same causes which led to Mr. Richardson's complaints of his inability to look after Mr. Sanborn's contracts made it impossible for him to gain any intelligent idea of Customs matters, or to exercise any real control over them. The whole business is left to irresponsible chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office, under no proper supervision, and, as a consequence, acting without concert or harmony. The construction of statutes involving the collection or non-collection of millions of dollars is either left to subordinates, or is taken up by the Secretary in an off-hand manner, without the consideration which the importance of the subject demands. The famous "silk-ribbon decision," which took an immense sum out of the Treasury, was, it is said, made by the Secretary in this hasty manner, after an argument by counsel for the importers, (one of whom of course was Gen. Butler,) without the presence of any counsel for the Government, or any argument in its behalf. The decisions of such questions, if left to the department at all, should be entrusted to a careful lawyer, who has made the Customs laws his study, is not distracted by other matters, and can decide justly between the Government and the importer. It is also suggested that the Customs and Internal Revenue collections might properly be consolidated into one Collection Bureau, and this will, no doubt, ultimately be accomplished.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

But although this radical reform in the transaction of Customs business cannot be made without the authority of law, there are many minor reforms in the Customs service which might be instituted of the Secretary's own motion. Chief among these is the reorganization of the Customs service throughout the country, the readjustment of salaries, and the cutting off of superfluous officers. It has been the practice heretofore for Congress to appropriate in one lump $5,500,000 a year for the expenses of "collecting the revenue from customs," besides over $1,500,000 arising from fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., and to leave the items to be adjusted by the Secretary. Under this broad authority the Secretary has power to employ as many officers, and to pay them as much as he pleases, provided he do not exceed the appropriation. It is impossible that such a practice should not lead to abuses. The Secretary must trust to the collectors for information as to the needs of their offices, and it is always possible to make a place for a political favorite, or to increase a salary, if the requisite influence is brought to bear. There are officers in the New-York Custom-house, it is said, unknown to the law, whose salaries are $7,500 per annum. Such a system cannot fail to lead to extravagance, injustice, and inefficiency. This discretion is somewhat modified in New-York by the civil service rules, but elsewhere it is in full play. The number and salaries of all the officers and clerks in each Custom-house should be carefully fixed according to a just and uniform system, and changes should not be made for personal or political considerations, but only upon a consideration of the needs of the service. Such a measure would both diminish the expense and increase the stability and efficiency of the service, and is entirely within the Secretary's control.

THE SPECIAL AGENCY SYSTEM.

There is another branch of the service which, if not "reformed altogether," needs very thorough purging. It is the special agency system. The public got a glimpse of its workings in the Jayne and Sanborn exposures. If not greatly belied, it is largely corrupt and inefficient. It is held in general contempt by the regular officers of the Customs. Many of the special agents are political "bummers," possessing at their appointment no knowledge of Customs business. The principal business of many of them, like the late Mr. Sanborn, is to attend to the running of the political machine. Their nominal business is to detect frauds upon the revenue, and act as a check upon the Custom-house officials. Cases have been mentioned where newly-appointed special agents, sent to examine Custom-houses, have confessed to the Deputy Collectors their entire ignorance of their duties, and have implored the Deputies to help them out by writing their reports for them. It is hardly necessary to say that the department received very glowing reports of the condition of those particular Custom-houses. It has been suggested that the evils of the special agency system could be remedied in a large degree by a provision that no person should be appointed a special agent who was not an expert in Customs matters, and had not served in the Customs service a specified number of years. Although such a rule would not be binding unless enacted into a law, the Secretary could lay it down for a law unto himself with very great benefit to the service.

The new Secretary goes in with a grand opportunity to make a great name for himself. Recent events have brought to light grave abuses which might, under ordinary circumstances, have slumbered unheeded. He is free from political trammels, and if he but uses his strong will and sound judgment for the reformation and purification of his department, he cannot fail of success and public grati- [illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Continued from First Page.

those counties where such lands are situate, upon the payment of such taxes, costs, and penalties within the time herein limited, shall expunge the said lands from the forfeited land records of their respective counties. Provided, that if the owners of said lands, or if they be dead, their heirs-at-law or legal representatives, shall fail within the time limited to redeem said forfeited lands as hereinbefore prescribed, then any judgment debtor, mortgagee, or other person interested in said lands, is hereby authorized to redeem the said forfeited lands within three months after the expiration of the time limited for the owners or heirs of such persons to redeem them, upon the same terms and with the same rights as are accorded in the provisions of this act to owners, or, if they be dead, their legal heirs or representatives.

A DISINTERESTED VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

In a conversation this morning with a well-known native of South Carolina who was a Union man during the war, and who appears to be unaffected by any of the various causes which influence either the officeholders or the property-owners, he stated that both parties were a great deal to blame for the condition of affairs. To bad and corrupt government, however, was mostly to be attributed the high rate of taxation and the general poverty of the State. It was true that a great deal of the land sold was worthless. At the same time it was not to be doubted that a large number of persons, rich before the war, were obliged to see what had been most productive land sold because they were unable to pay their taxes. A large portion of the property so disposed of consisted of rich rice bottoms, which, although unhealthy, were most fruitful. Before the war, the owners of such plantations worked them by slave labor. The blacks were, of course, entirely under the control of their masters, and dare not refuse to work on any land, no matter how swampy or unhealthy it might be. This being the case, the wet bottom lands were often made the most productive estates. Now that the negroes were free, however, they refused to work on unhealthy plantations, unless paid a rate of wages which rendered it impossible for the planter to realize a profit on his crop, so the lands were allowed to go to waste. Another trouble was to be found in the great extent of territory owned by one person. Some gentlemen were in the possession of estates of from one to ten thousand acres, but in most cases only two to five or six hundred acres would be good dry land. The rest would consist of bog and pine barrens. In taxing such property very little discrimination was made, and the unproductive marsh of eight hundred acres was often valued at the same rate as the two hundred acres that was profitable. This trouble, however, existed chiefly in the lower counties of the State. In the upper country, as in Union County, where the whites and blacks were more equally divided, the land was better and the estates smaller, consequently the taxes were paid with greater regularity. There, too, the so-called share system existed to a considerable extent, and, notwithstanding every statement to the contrary, was exceedingly profitable to the landlord. Under its provisions a landowner would let out small farms to negroes of the better class, who would work the land, and when the crop was harvested share the profit. Should the owner be an unprincipled man it was very easy for him to swindle the negro out of most of his hard earnings. He entered upon the cultivation of the land entirely at the mercy of the proprietor, who furnished him with tools and seeds, and the meal, corn, bacon, and other supplies necessary for the support of himself and family. For these he was obliged to give a lien on his share of the crop, and in many cases the result of the contract was that the landlord received the labor of the negroes for their food and shelter, and pocketed the whole of whatever profit was derived from the sale of the crops. In this way the unprincipled native and swindling immigrant from the Northern States were enabled not only to promptly pay all the demands of the State Government, but also to become rich. Even in the up-country, however, it would soon be impossible for honest farmers to exist, unless the burdens of taxation were reduced.

SOUTH CAROLINA AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

The following statement of the wealth and taxation of the several States of the Union is referred to by the officials here as an evidence that South Carolina is not more heavily burdened than her sister Commonwealths. The reply of the landowner is, that the statement is not a fair one, because the taxes of South Carolina are paid by the very small proportion of two-fifths of the population. It is also argued that the wealth per head is much smaller than in most of the other States:

States.	Wealth per Head.	Taxation upon each $1,000, (true value.)	Taxation per Head.
New-York	$1,483 27	$7 47	$11 07
Massachusetts	1,463 03	11 68	17 10
Connecticut	1,441 30	7 83	11 28
Rhode Island	1,366 28	7 31	9 98
California	1,140 15	12 25	13 95
Pennsylvania	1,081 31	6 44	6 96
New-Jersey	1,038 49	7 88	8 18
Ohio	838 73	10 52	9 33
Illinois	835 73	10 28	8 59
Maryland	824 37	10 30	8 49
New-Hampshire	793 66	12 88	10 22
Delaware	777 35	4 30	3 34
Indiana	754 58	8 52	6 42
Missouri	746 48	10 82	8 08
Nevada	732 72	26 34	19 30
Vermont	711 99	9 07	6 46
Wisconsin	665 90	7 67	5 10
Michigan	607 41	7 52	4 57
Iowa	601 03	12 62	7 58
Oregon	567 06	11 26	6 39
Nebraska	563 26	14 83	8 35
Maine	555 35	15 36	8 53
Minnesota	520 70	11 57	6 20
Kansas	518 36	14 15	7 33
Kentucky	457 46	9 48	4 34
Louisiana	444 51	21 85	9 71
West Virginia	431 32	9 03	3 89
Tennessee	395 89	6 79	2 69
Virginia	334 31	11 26	3 76
Arkansas	322 81	18 33	5 91
South Carolina	294 99	13 30	3 92
Mississippi	252 67	17 86	4 51
North Carolina	243 39	9 02	2 20
Florida	235 23	11 22	2 64
Georgia	226 47	9 79	2 21
Alabama	202 46	14 77	2 99
Texas	194 30	7 10	1 38

JAPANESE LOVE OF NATURE.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, in a letter from Yeddo, Japan, says: "The Japanese are innately a beauty-loving people. You may not think it, certainly you will not think it, if you have confined your attention to the study of their strivings after high art as set forth on their tea-tables, &c. But they do love the beautiful in nature, at least. I have in previous letters attempted to give you some description of their landscape gardening, of the minute and, at the same time, great, study that they give to every detail of ornamentation. Now, I have something to tell you that illustrates even more forcibly their love of the "fairer aspects" of nature. As the Spring advances, and as the days lengthen and grow more mild, the bright sunshine and the mellow air seem to infuse into the populace of Yeddo an irrepressible desire for holidaying—if I may coin a word. Like the Romanist's calendar of saints' days, their list of holidays is long and seemingly inexhaustible. The more celebrated temple grounds and the nearer resorts of the country are almost continually filled. About a week ago crowds of all classes were going to "see the cherries." The cherry-tree of Japan is cultivated solely for its blossoms, the fruit being small and worthless. The trees grow to be quite large, and about this time are one mass of beauty and fragrance. Uyeno and Micojimi are the two places near Yeddo most celebrated for the number and beauty of their cherry-trees. The former is what we would call at home a large park. There are several temples in it, and its trees are very large and fine. It is within the city limits, and is a favorite resort at all times, and particularly when the cherry blossoms are out. The cherry blossoms were most beautiful. The great enclosure was bright with them, and day after [illegible] was filled with people. The scene was picturesque indeed; happy faces and glad sounds greeted the eye and ear on every side. Whole families came and picnicked for the day beneath the spreading limbs of the old kings of the forest. Rich and poor, high and low alike, thronged the temples and the surrounding groves, and drank their fill of the joyous sights and sounds of the sweet Spring-time."

THE RICHEST COUNTY IN THE WORLD.

AMONG THE WHEAT-FIELDS AND COAL-MINES OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Thursday, June 4, 1874.

Some of these Western States seem to have their fat streaks of soil and population. This is notably true of Illinois, which, while apparently good all through and containing less than the average of unproductive land, still has concentrated its choice acres in certain strips whose product is wonderful. St. Clair County—lying on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, and bordering "Egypt," as this part of Southern Illinois is commonly called—illustrates this. It is the frequent boast of the people here that this is the richest county in the world. In noting its resources and products we shall discover to those who do not already know, where St. Louis gets its immense coal supply, and where the fields and mills are that create that choice staple so much the favorite in Eastern and Southern markets under the label "St. Louis flour."

This county has an extent of about thirty miles east and west, and twenty north and south; and a population of about 45,000, the third in the State. It contains the earliest and the oldest settlements, and a better average of well-to-do citizens than is generally found in the West. It has forty flourishing towns and villages, the German and French element predominating, and is traversed by five railroads. East St. Louis, now growing so rapidly under the stimulus of "the great bridge," is within the county limits. It has, perhaps, a population of 10,000, and from its infancy until now has had a series of drawbacks to retard its growth. No longer ago than ten years it was known only as "Bloody Island," which it was dubbed in Tom. Benton's early days, when fine points of honor were settled according to the code, and the chivalrous St. Louisians habitually stepped over the river with "coffee and pistols for two." Then a part of the place, cut from the rest by a dirty creek, has always been known as old Illinoistown, a suggestion of better time, but present decay. Its names alone were enough to stifle it, while its shabby shanties, interminable dust clouds, alternating with sloughs, for years kept the better class away. But latterly the place has spruced up. It has been consolidated in one municipality, has enterprising citizens, schools, churches, newspapers, fine depots, and extensive manufactures. People begin to think it will be quite a Brooklyn after all.

Belleville, the place from which we write, the county seat, is fourteen miles east of St. Louis. It is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, solidly built, boasting the tutorship of Lyman Trumbull, Lieut. Gov. Charles P. Johnson, of Missouri, and other men of note, and within the memory of its middle-aged citizens a place of great expectations. Forty years ago it had only one rival to dread in this whole region. It was not Chicago or St. Louis. It was Cahokia, the French town below here on the river. This deserted settlement appeared in those days to be the future great city. But events changed the status, and while Belleville rests back satisfied with the plain honor of being the largest city in the county, Cahokia is lost in a Rip Van Winkle contemplation of what it might have been. There are three railroads between this place and East St. Louis. These are the St. Louis, Belleville and Southern Illinois, known as the "Cairo short line," the St. Louis and South-eastern, and the Pittsburg. A trip over any of these roads at this season reveals fine crops on every hand. The Spring was backward, but the month of May has been a growing one, with warm weather and occasional showers. So harvest-time will come as early as usual. The wheat, extensive fields of which are seen on every hand, is beginning to turn, and in a week will be ready for the sickle. Harvest hands are already coming in. It is the strife of the millers to see which will get new wheat flour into market first. The 20th of June is about the earliest for some years past. It is estimated that the acreage in wheat in this county is 150,000. The average yield is twenty bushels. As high as sixty bushels has often been the result of extra care. The yield this year is fully up to the standard in both quality and quantity. It is thought that it will reach 3,225,000 bushels, and equal to the famous harvests of 1864 and 1865, of which every farmer hereabouts speaks with pride. Last year's crop was the largest known for years, but inferior in quality, owing to frequent rains just before harvest time. The best of it has been held back for higher prices, the farmers hoping to get $2 per bushel, when the price for some time has been down to $1 40, and now, in view of the coming abundant harvest, has dropped to $1 20. Large quantities are coming forward to the mills at that price. There are twenty-eight steam flouring mills in the county, many of them having as high as five run of burrs. They each have a daily capacity of from 200 to 400 barrels, when running on full time. Many of them are now running day and night on old wheat. The mills are distributed as follows: Five at Belleville, two at East St. Louis, four at Mascoutah, two at Freeburg, two at New-Athens, two at Centreville, and one each at Summerfield, O'Fallon, Georgetown, and other points. The oldest mill is Harrison's, at Belleville, built in 1844; but it is claimed that the Hinckley Mills, the largest in the county, occupy the site of a mill erected in 1833. The Harrisons carry the title of pioneer millers of the county. The millers complain that the business is overdone, and point to the fact that when a mill burns down it is never replaced, and that no new ones have been built for several years.

The flour of this county is handled chiefly by St. Louis parties, and by them put on to the Eastern market under various brands as St. Louis flour. It is the trick of some to label Missouri flour—a greatly inferior article—under the same name to give it currency. The shipments out of the county on the three railroads often run as high as fifty car-loads per day. Many times, week in and week out after harvest, the shipments at Belleville station by a single road have been thirty car-loads per day. New-York and Boston are the principal Eastern markets; but at present, owing to the floods and short crops South, very large shipments are constantly going forward to New-Orleans, the freight by barge line being as low as twenty-five cents per barrel. In conversation with a leading mill-owner, I find that he places the product of the flour mills of the county at 200 barrels per day each the year round. This would be a total of 5,600 barrels per day, or about 1,750,000 per year, worth at the mills an average of $6 50 per barrel, or $11,375,000. This seems a remarkable statement, and, if true, there is probably no similar area in the world that produces the like; and this may appropriately be called the great breadstuffs centre of the continent. Of the wheat that went to make this magnificent product, the statistics show that this county alone produced $4,000,000 worth, and those competent to judge place this year's yield $1,000,000 more. The surrounding counties also contribute considerable to the mills of St. Clair county. It is estimated that the total yield of wheat in Illinois last year was 30,000,000 bushels. This being so, St. Clair County produced one-seventh of the entire amount. There are three large elevators at East St. Louis, whose capacity is just now strained to accommodate the flour and wheat that is coming in. The East St. Louis elevator, which is the largest of the three, has a grain capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and package capacity equivalent to 75,000 barrels of flour.

Naturally much interest is taken in the crop prospects of St. Clair County each year. A full or a short yield has its effect. It constitutes the granary of St. Louis; and even Chicago, surrounded with such magnificent grain-producing States, occasionally reaches "down in Egypt" for its breadstuffs.

Important as this grain and flour trade is, St. Clair County has other resources that surprise us by their extent. We refer to her coal mines. In traveling through this county one will see numerous coal mines appearing on both sides the track, between East St. Louis and Belleville and beyond. This is all the more noticeable because after leaving Pittsburg nowhere in the West does the coal formation seem to be so extensively developed. One of these railroads, the St. Louis, Belleville, and Southern Illinois, runs three coal-trains daily, and most of the year six. They have often taken into East St. Louis coal-yards 405 car-loads per day. The average now, owing to a stagnancy in the trade, is [illegible] ville, along its line, there are twenty-five coal-mines having a capacity of eight to twenty-five car-loads per day each. What is known as the "Pittsburg" road, running from the dyke at East St. Louis, along the bluffs to Belleville, was built mainly in the interests of the coal trade, and depends upon that for its traffic. There are eight or ten extensive mines along its line. We have, after careful inquiry, compiled the following table, showing the number of mines, their capacity, and present daily product, along the different railways within the county:

	No. of mines.	Total capacity, car-loads.	Present daily product.
St. Louis, Belleville, and Southern Illinois	30	400	[illegible]
Pittsburg	10	175	60
St. Louis and South-eastern	7	85	45
Ohio and Mississippi	10	200	[illegible]
Cairo and St. Louis	4	50	20
Total	61	910	325

Besides the above roads, the "Vandalia" and one or two other lines take considerable quantities out of the county.

As almost the entire demands of St. Louis for fuel are supplied from the coal mines of St. Clair County (and Madison), we give the following table showing the amount carried, chiefly from this county, by the railroads during last year:

	Car loads.
St. Louis, Belleville and Southern Illinois	33,069
Ohio and Mississippi	15,571
Illinois and St. Louis, "Pittsburg"	14,628
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute	12,930
St. Louis and South-eastern	9,914
Cairo and St. Louis	1,189
Total	87,301

Each car-load will average 280 bushels, so the total receipts in bushels were 24,444,280, worth about $3,055,000.

For several months past the mines have been irregularly worked. Last Summer everybody laid in coal, to escape the hardship of the high rate that prevailed the previous season. A mild Winter followed. Everybody was supplied. There was not the usual demand. Prices fell to ten cents per bushel, and have kept so for some time. Mine-owners do not care to produce to sell here at that rate, and, as the miners resisted any lowering of prices, several "bosses," as they are called, discharged all their men. Others worked on half time. At present the mines of the county are not running at one-half their capacity, and this after miners have consented to work at two cents per bushel, when the prevailing price has been four. Of the 1,500 miners in the county, not over 500 are now regularly at work.

The mines are reached by shafts, generally from 80 to 100 feet deep. The veins are from five to ten feet. New openings are being made every year, and it is seldom that a mine gets so poor as to be permanently abandoned. For some years the slack and refuse was piled about the banks, and left to burn when it might. Of late coke works have been established at East St. Louis, and this refuse material is utilized. But little attention has been paid to iron manufactures. There is, however, the nail mills near the depot in Belleville, the largest west of Pittsburg, with a capacity of 400 kegs per day. They are running on full time, and seem to have orders from all sections of the West and South. Other manufactures are talked of, and all sections of the county seem to feel the stimulus of prosperous times. Considering the facts and statistics which we have given, showing an annual yield of over $13,000,000 from its chief staples, with abundant other resources and industries, it would seem no idle boast that this is one of the richest counties in the world.

A CONSTANT COUGH, WITH SHORTNESS OF BREATH, FAILING STRENGTH, AND WASTING OF FLESH, ALL BETOKEN LUNGS MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED, AND DEMANDING PROMPT TREATMENT. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT SERIOUS RESULTS MAY BE EITHER AVOIDED OR PALLIATED.—*Advertisement.*

NO OTHER HAIR PREPARATION IS SO COOLING, brilliant, and effective as the late discovery, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a compound of refined oils. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

TWENTY PER CENT. AND SECURITY will be given for $6,000 or $8,000 to invest in a first-class business established in this City. Address H. E. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.—*Advertisement.*

The "Silver Gray Cassimere Hat," introduced by BURKE, is the only correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Insect Powder is sure death to bugs, worms, fleas, moths, and red ants. In bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

Proved Its Superiority.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CASE—BURLING.—On Thursday, June 4, at Christ Church, Riverdale, by Rev. George D. Wilds, ALBERTSON CASE, of Southold, Long Island, to CATHARINE ANN BURLING, eldest daughter of Ebenezer G. Burling, of this City.

THORNE—MERRITT.—On Seventh Day, the 6th of Sixth Month, by Friends' ceremony, JONATHAN THORNE to ELIZA, daughter of the late George S. Fox.

DIED.

AYMAR.—At Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., on Saturday, June 6, JENNIE, eldest daughter of Samuel S. and Phebe A. Aymar.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday, June 9, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M.

DENNIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, New-London, Conn., SAMUEL DENNIS, aged 55 years and 5 months, brother of Charles Dennis, of this City.

CAMPBELL.—At Corning, N. Y., on Sunday, June 7, FREEMAN CAMPBELL, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Robert H. Goff, No. 355 West 34th st.

CANT.—On Saturday, June 6, JESSIE, wife of David Cant, aged 42 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 8th, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 334 West 35th st.

HORTON.—On Sunday, June 7, at the residence of her parents, No. 215 Clermont av., Brooklyn, of heart disease, MINNIE, third daughter of John and Mary Ann Horton, aged 6 years and 1 month.

HOWLAND.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, the 7th inst., ELIZABETH SCOTT, wife of James Howland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. New-Haven train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 o'clock.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, June 5, WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., aged 68 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 96 Pierrepont st., on Monday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD.—In London, England, on Friday, June 5, inst., ALFRED LOCKWOOD, formerly of this City, aged 42 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MACKEY.—At Lansingburg, Saturday, June 6, JOHN N. MACKEY, of Troy, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age.

NONES.—At Montclair, Sunday morning, June 7, after a lingering illness, EMMA L., wife of Albert S. Nones, eldest daughter of W. I. Negus, aged 24 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Negus, No. 170 Grand st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

PETERS.—On April 4, at Venice, (Italy,) JOSEPHINE GEMMEL, daughter of Josephine G. and the late Samuel T. Peters, of New-York, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRENTICE.—At Carlsruhe, Germany, June 5, 1874, HENRIETTA PRENTICE, wife of James Prentice, aged 49 years.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, June 6, 1874, after a brief illness, in the 66th year of her age, MARGARET MILLER, widow of the late Alexander M. L. Scott.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 242 West 34th st., Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. Interment next day at Goodwill Cemetery, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

SHERWOOD.—On Saturday, June 6, at West Morrisania, GILFORD THEES, youngest son of William H. H. and Martha Jane Sherwood.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, this day, Monday, 8th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAMPHLET UPON BRIGHT'S DISEASE, diabetes, gravel, (calculi, and stone,) gout, rheumatism, indigestion, diseased liver, prostate, bladder, kidneys, and other incurable diseases by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by NATURE'S SPECIFIC, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND LOANED ON; ALSO Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-ware. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st., under Sturtevant House.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1874.

DEAR SIR: YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO be present at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, to be held at [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, at the Headquarters of the Eighteenth District, No. 457 [illegible] order of

J. M. PATTERSON, [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, June 6, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 74, No. 106 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, fifty-four feet east of Fourth avenue, for $13,900, to the Oriental Savings Bank, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The proposed legal sale by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Sixtieth street, east of Lexington avenue, was adjourned to Saturday of this week. In Brooklyn, on Saturday, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of David McClure, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by about 76, No. 11 Willoughby street, north side, eighty-four feet west of Carlton avenue, for $8,800, the purchaser being W. C. Kingsley.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Sales have been effected at auction every day during the past week, but as they were all made under various court orders, they have attracted but comparatively little attention, and the attendance has been light. The most important transaction of the week was that effected by Wm. Kennelly on Tuesday, June 2, in the sale of a plot of five lots together in size 100.2 by 125, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street, for $145,000 in the aggregate. The figures are low when compared with quotations heretofore made, in connection with property of the same class. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 6, amounts to $382,420, as against $211,565, the figures for the previous week. On Friday R. V. Harnett sold again the Knickerbocker Hotel property, on Fifth avenue, for $700,200, but we do not add this sum to the table of the week, as the property is announced for sale again this week, and the sales are made mainly to clear title.

Only one suburban auction has been successfully carried through since our last report, namely: Sale on Monday, June 1, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of seventy-three lots belonging to the Paynter estate, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, for $36,055. Total country property sold previous week ending May 29, $68,690.

In Jersey City, during the week, J. M. Gibson sold real estate at auction to the value of $22,525, and reports have been made of Brooklyn real estate similarly sold to the value of $28,070.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent sales at private contract are reported:

By R. C. Ferguson, No. 59 Liberty street, plot of ten lots, together in size 145 by 100, on East Eighty-seventh street, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue, sold for $120,000 cash.

By A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 6 Pine street, one four-story brown-stone-front house, 20 by 60, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 18 East Sixtieth street, sold for $37,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, one four-story brown-stone-front house, 18 by 55, with lot 80 feet deep, Madison avenue, north-west corner Seventy-third street, sold for $50,000, and two full lots on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh avenue, sold for $21,000 each.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, public sales are announced, by the auctioneers, as follows.

To-day, (Monday,) June 8.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of five four-story and basement brown-stone houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, on Fifty-eighth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Daniel M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Buckingham, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 25 by 92, on East Seventeenth street, south side, 313 feet east of Avenue B.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., referee, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 32.6 by 185, on Franklin avenue, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward) east side, 142.6 feet north of Sixth street.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at Little Neck, L. I., on the property, at 1 o'clock, continuation sale of desirable lots and villa plots, on "Ruck Farm." Special trains from Hunter's Point at 12 M. Free tickets at auction office, No. 9 Pine street.

Tuesday, June 9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of four full-size lots, together forming a plot in size 100.11 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of Ninety-ninth street, with five lots in rear, fronting on Ninety-ninth street, each 22.9 by about 101. Also, similar sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of lot, 25 by 93.11, No. 25 Eighth street, north side, 240.10 feet east of University street.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 64, on Prospect place, west side, 17 feet south of Forty-third street, Prospect place being a new street between First and A avenues, Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Also similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 54.9 by 100 by 125 by 65 by 97, with improvements on Third avenue, west side, 71.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 99.11 feet, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale of the house, with lot 19 by 74 feet, No. 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 111.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By W. H. Blackwell, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot of land 150 by 100 feet, on Washington avenue, west side, 212.5 feet north of the Quarry Road, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By Miller & Ogden, at Bellmount, opposite the City of Belleville, N. J., on the ground at 12 o'clock, public auction sale of a handsome residence and 350 valuable building sites, with 900 feet of water-front. Free railway passes can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 820 Broad street, Newark, N. J., and of John A. Elwell, No. 93 Cedar street, this City.

Wednesday, June 10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, executor's sale, to close estate of Thomas W. C. Moore, deceased, of two lots, each 25.2 by 90, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, with two lots, each 25 by 100.10, in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.2 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, with one lot, 25 by 82.8 by 25.1 by 84.8, in rear, fronting on Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, W. E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east side, 26.2 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, adjoining above.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M Pinckney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.4 by 109.4, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the five-story brick house, with store, and lot 18.2 by 60, No. 517 Third avenue, east side, 55.11 feet south of Thirty-fifth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 17.10 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 520 feet west of Third avenue.

By ——, auctioneers, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Supreme Court sale of the three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, Nos. 193, 195 and 203 McDonough street, between Throop and Yates avenues.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Hastings on the Hudson, on the property, at 11:30 o'clock, public auction sale of 200 choice lots belonging to the estate of Sidney S. Blackwell, deceased, located respectively on Old Broadway, Warren, Hudson, Fulton, Summit, Pearl, Division, and Pine streets. This property lies just north of the city of Yonkers, and is a most desirable tract, surrounded as it is by fine country residences. Special trains from Grand Central depot at 9:55 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No 93 Liberty street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the premises, at 11 o'clock, public auction sale to close up affairs of Wylie Knevals & Co., of a handsome residence, 700 valuable lots, and eleven acres of woodland, located on Brunswick Heights, adjacent to the City of New-Brunswick. The sale will be continued in the evening, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, in the city named. Special train via ferry from Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at 9:50 A. M. Passes at office of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Chatham, N. J., on the ground, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale by order of the Foster Land Company, of 229 desirable lots situate on Summit avenue, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams streets, within four minutes' walk of the railway depot, and distant but twenty miles from this City. Special train via Barclay and Christopher street ferries at 10:45 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, N. 5 Pine street.

Thursday, June 11.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of twelve lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150 on Tenth avenue, south side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. F. Mott, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 20 by 34.3, (rear irregular,) with building covering same thereon, No. 244 Fulton street, south side, 20 feet west of Washington street, and opposite Washington market.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, executor's sale to close estate of Hannah Gowdey, deceased, of the three story and basement brick-front house, 22.3 by 26.6, with lot 25 by 70, No. 25 Downing street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

By Blackwell & Utley, at the Exchange, executrix sale to close estate of Sydney S. Blackwell, deceased, of the valuable water-front property located at Yonkers, Westchester County, adjoining and south of Glenwood Depot. Also, a farm of fifty-five acres of land, located at Merritts Corners, near Sing Sing, Westchester County, within a few hundred feet of the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Creedmoor, Queens [illegible]

public auction sale of 400 well located building lots, lying in close proximity to the railway depot. Excursion train via James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries at 11:30 A. M. Free tickets at No. 21 Park row.

Friday, June 12.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the Knickerbocker Hotel property on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Saturday, June 13.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixtieth street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 60, on First avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Forty-seventh street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Flatbush, Long Island on the premises, at 4 o'clock, executors' sale, to close estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, of a large mansion, with eight acres of land, (128 lots,) having a frontage on Flatbush avenue of 268 feet, by a depth of 1,280 feet—a very choice and desirable property.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 106 East 74th st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18x74 .... $13,900

BROOKLYN.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 11 Willoughby av., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Carlton av., lot 20x76 .... $8,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 5.

Christopher st., Nos. 111 and 113, n. s., 244.2 ft. e. of Hudson st., 50.1x91.4	$66,500
Christopher st., Nos. 111 and 113, n. s., 244.2 ft. e. of Hudson st., 50.1x91.4	66,500
Centre Market place, e. s., 138.2 ft. s. of Broome st., 24.4x70.8	28,000
Delancey st., s. e. corner Essex st., 63x75	50,000
Greenwich st., No. 399, n. e. corner Beach st., 25x100	30,000
Interior lot, 208.2 ft. e. of 2d av., and 35.4 ft. n. of 59th st., 25x68.2	3,000
King's Bridge to West Farms Village road, e. s., 140 ft. n. of Bayard st., 25x86, West Farms	1,600
King's Bridge to William's Bridge road, n. w. s., lots Nos. 71 to 103 inclusive; runs n.w. 282 ft., thence n. e. 113 ft., thence e. 212 ft., thence s. e. 309 ft. to said road, thence s. w. in 3 courses, 332.11 ft., ½ part	1,600
Locust st., w. s., 12.5 ft. n. of Braumon st., 25x100	1,000
Sullivan st., Nos. 30 and 32, n. w. s., 61.2 ft. s. w. of Watts st.; runs s. w. 37 ft., thence n. w. 60 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 51.10 ft., thence s. e. 10 ft., thence n. e. 12 ft., thence s. e. 36 ft.	8,000
1st st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Washington av., 25x117.8, Morrisania	3,000
23d st., No. 364 West, s. s., 52 ft. e. of 9th av., 24x74	19,650
26th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9	16,800
30th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 23x98.4	17,000
52d st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x87.10	22,000
69th st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.4	3,200
Same property	3,500
83d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x71.3	14,000
99th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.11	4,200
113th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10, ½ part	4,500
116th st., s. s., 254.2 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.10x100.11	12,000
127th st., n. s., 172.6 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11, ½ part	8,000
127th st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x74.10, ½ part	6,000
127th st., s. e. corner of 4th av., 18x74.10, ½ part	7,000
132d st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x99.11	9,000
136th st., s. s., 196 ft. e. of Alexander av., 20x100, Morrisania	8,000
141st st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100	2,700
Lincoln av., n. w. corner 133d st., 150x100, ½ part	25,000
9th av., w. s., 96.4 ft. n. of 49th st., 21x about 100, s. s., very irregular	14,000
10th av., n. e. corner 115th st., 110.11x100	16,000
10th av., s. e. corner 121st st., 100.11x100	15,900
11th av., n. e. corner 94th st., 42.2x100	8,750

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,444, 3 years, 1 year, $1,600; 2 years, per year	$1,500
Chatham st., No. 105, 3¼ years, per year	1,500
Clinton st., Nos 126 and 128, 3 years, 1 year, $2,500; 2 years, per year	3,000
Gouverneur slip, corner Water st., 150x140, to Front st., 10 years, per year	4,800
16th st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x103.3, 20 years, per year	650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURniture, and at a current price, or to let furnished to a strictly private family, the full-sized four-story stone dwelling, a few doors west of 5th av., on north side of 56th st., one of the most elegant in the City. For permits apply to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE SMALL FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS house on 18th st., first door east from Broadway; a choice location for business purposes; will be let to a responsible tenant for private dwelling at a moderate rent.
Apply to WARD & OGDEN, No. 860 Broadway, or H. R. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

A BARGAIN—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER house, on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION—THE four-story brown-stone house, No. 116 East 19th st., opposite the private park of Samuel J. Tilden, Esq.; price $35,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 230 and 232 West 48th st.; price and rent reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH WARD HOUSE AND LOT, No. 193 Henry st.; price, $13,000; lot, 25x87 feet. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN NEW-JERSEY, THE WELL-KNOWN, FAMOUS

BALTUS RALL HILL PROPERTY,

situated on the picturesque road leading from Summit to Westfield, about one and a half miles from Summit Depot, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, commanding a splendid view of the Atlantic Ocean, the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, together with all that beautiful region of country on the Central Railroad as far up as Somerville.

This is an opportunity seldom offered to parties desiring to own a country residence, owing to the peculiar locality of the place, which is within reasonable distance from New-York, only one hour and a half by rail. The whole of the property is about forty-six acres, partly woodland; will be sold as a whole or in part to suit purchasers; good and true title given. Inquire on the premises, of BENJAMIN OSBORN, or of LEONARD J. HUKING, No. 339 Navy st., Brooklyn.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

PUBLIC SALE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 15, MONDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Train leaves Liberty st. at 12:40. Two handsome dwellings, twelve and fourteen rooms; one-half and three-quarter acres. Twenty half-acre building sites, near depot. Easy payments. S. B. BLACKWELL, Somerville, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON THE

GRAND BOULEVARD

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following choice property, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Four full and square lots on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, commencing at the south-east corner of 99th st.; each 25x100 feet, excepting the corner, which is 25.11 feet front and rear.

NINETY-NINTH STREET.—Five lots in rear of the above, and including one-half of the old Bloomingdale Road; each 22.9 and 22.9¼ feet front, 20.5 3-5 and 20.5 4-5 feet rear, by 100.11 and 101.4¼ feet deep.

These lots are free from rock, and about four feet below the grade of the Boulevard; fine soil, and now used as a garden, together with a frame house, renting for $130 per annum, overlooking the North River above and below the property; 99th st. is being opened and the assessments are paid. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers' office, 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND 130TH AND 131ST ST. LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Two lots on west side, next to 131st st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH STREET.—Five lots on north side, 125 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots on south side, 250 feet east of 12th av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—Two lots on south side, 360 feet west of 5th av.

Title perfect. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

CHEAP HOUSES.—NOS. 193, 195, 203 McDONough st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements; to be sold at Supreme Court [illegible] WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GET UP EARLY AND GO TO THE

GREAT STAR SALE.

SPLENDID MANSION.

700 ELEGANT LOTS,

situated at

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

Grand Concert and continuation of the sale of Lots, in MASONIC HALL, in the evening.

ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT ON GROUNDS.

WEEKS, THE FAMOUS CATERER.

FISHER, greatest aerial gymnast in the world.

HARRISON, IMPROVISATORE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries at 9:50 A. M. on day of sale. For passes apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL AND SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Mechanics, salaried men, and women, own your own homes.

400 First-class Suburban Lots,

On Stewart's Garden City Railroad at

CREEDMOOR, and on L. I. R. R. at QUEENS.

Forty minutes from New-York. Forty-three trains daily. Early train for mechanics. Commutation less than stage fare. Convenient to everything. Accessible, healthy, and cheap.

At Positive Sale, Thursday, June 11,

On the premises. Terms very easy.

All the Modern Jubilee Attractions.

Grafulla's Great Band. Harrison, world renowned.
Fisher, aerial gymnast. Weeks, prince of caterers.

Free Excursion Over Garden City Railroad.

Complimentary passes for ferry and railroad on special train, leaving, via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, at 11:30 on day of sale, of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE CLOSING-OUT SALES of the balance of the estate of the late SIDNEY S. BLACKWELL.

Wednesday, June 10, 1874,

AT 11:30 A. M., ON THE PREMISES,

Blackwell & Utley

will sell

200 Magnificent Lots

at

Hastings-on the Hudson.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, between the Hudson River and New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroads, commanding EXTENSIVE and CHARMING INLAND as well as RIVER and MOUNTAIN VIEWS; in the immediate vicinity of the elegant country-seats of Messrs. Fraser, Hoppock, Hall, Mattison, Dr. Gerscheide, Prof. Draper, and others.

70 Per Cent. on BOND and MORTGAGE.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 9:55 A. M., stopping at Harlem and Yonkers. MUSIC by GRAFULLA'S BAND. Lunch before the sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, at 12 M.,

At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

Valuable Water-front at YONKERS, Adjoin'g Glenwood Station. | Farm of 55 ACRES near SING SING.

The above sales are BY ORDER of the EXECUTRIX of the estate, and will be SOLD POSITIVELY and WITHOUT RESERVE.

MAPS, FREE PASSES, and particulars of BLACKWELL & UTLEY, NO. 93 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK CITY. BLACKWELL & CO., Tarrytown.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York. Merchandise and Furniture, No. 37 Nassau st. New-York. Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE of the SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS, situated in

FLATBUSH, L. I.,

belonging to the ESTATE OF R. R. FOX, DECEASED, at public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M., on premises,

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

This elegant estate contains eight acres. Has a front on Flatbush av. of 268 feet; depth, 1,280 feet. It is in very truth the CREAM OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY. Fine brick mansion. Good barns and out-buildings. All kinds of fruit. The sale of sixty lots at average prices would probably pay for the whole.

NOTE. JOSEPH S. FAY, Esq., Executor, has directed the auctioneer to state that the sale will be positive and unreserved. The property will be sold in one parcel, as he has no authority to subdivide. This sale will afford the greatest speculation yet offered.

For terms, maps, and other information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MILLER & OGDEN, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE,

350 Magnificent Building Sites,

900 Feet River Front,

Situated at Bellmount, opposite the City of Belleville, N. J.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

Free passes can be obtained at the office of MILLER & OGDEN, No. 830 Broad st., Newark, and of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

Trains leave per Erie Railway from Chambers st. at 10:45 and 11:30 A. M. Returning, leave Belleville at 5 P. M. Horse cars from Market st., Newark, every fifteen minutes.

Terms very easy.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION SALE OF

Two lots south-east corner of 4th av. and 118th st., and two lots south side 118th st., 90 feet east of 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joseph D. Evans, executor of Thomas W. C. Moore, deceased.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Grand Boulevard lots. A. J. BLEECKER, SON, & WHITE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, under the direction of P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, on Grand Boulevard, four full lots, south-east corner 99th st. On 99th st., five full lots in rear of the above, all free from rock; fine soil, and now used as garden. Assessments all paid; seventy per cent. can remain. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AUCTION SALE of Villa Lots at LITTLE NECK, L. I. THIS DAY

Excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 noon. Free passes to go and return.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, No. 9 Pine st., N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO LET FURNISHED.—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the three-story high-stoop house, with French roof, twenty-five feet front, with vacant lot adjoining, No. 117 West 34th st., near Broadway. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING 25 ROOMS, TO let, 21st st., near 5th av., partially furnished; suitable for first-class boarding purposes; possession at once; rent reduced. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop house on 5th av., near 14th st., to a private family only; picture gallery, saloon, extended dining-room, butler's pantry, &c. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed high-stoop brown-stone house; dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., situated in 36th st., near 5th av. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CATSKILL.—Furnished residence to rent for the Summer; river and mountain view. Inquire of A. Van Winkle [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverly place; contains six rooms and bath-room; rent, $700 per annum. Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverly place, now being put in perfect order; rent, $1,100 per annum. Also carpenter shop at No. 45 Thomas st.; rent, $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OFFICES TO LET NEAR CITY HALL.—NEIGHborhood very quiet; entrance from two streets, a fine suite of rooms; also single offices; will be let very low to a responsible party. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A PRUSSIAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF the Royal Berlin University, also Professor of Music, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a position as tutor in an American family. Liberal compensation expected. Address A. R. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. ROBERT S. PIKE and GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROBERT S. PYKE,
GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD,
RICHARD H. MEARES,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. CHARLES POTTER.

The undersigned have formed a new copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO.
ROBERT S. PYKE.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of WM. P. ASTEN & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. P. ASTEN,
Dated NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874. WM. H. MERRITT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTERVIEW DESIRED WITH A GENtleman of ability and sufficient influence and energy to obtain capital for an interest in a first-class business, possessing unusual advantages for a stock company. Address Post Office Box No. 3,186.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—A. L. BATTERSON IS AUTHORized by the owners of an extensive and varied assortment of first-class parlor, library, and bed-room furniture, mirrors, &c., now on storage, to dispose of same; will be on view day and evening for one week at his old established storage warerooms, and will be sold at remarkably low prices to close out same. No. 690 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York ss:—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christopher Keyes, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM BAIRD, Assignee,
No. 310 East 57th st., New-York City.
my25-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Files, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held in New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. K. N. MILLER, Assignee.

NO. 4,623.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. DEYO, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Deyo, of Rondout, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the city of Kingston the 11th day of May, A. D. 1874.
E. A. DURHAM, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney,
my25-law3wM* No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of May, 1874, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William S. Belden, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said southern District of New-York. HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria

BRANCH OF THE

Washington City & Point Lookout RR.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,

BANKERS,

UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,

Coupon or Registered,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,

No. 37 William st.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall st., offers for sale its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. currency, and six per cent. gold, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate for less than one-half its appraised value, and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 gold, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
BENJ. H. HUTTON, FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, JNO. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WALTER H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS, CHARLES TRACY,
J. J. GOODWIN, FREDERICK L. BARREDA.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

$520,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn improved real estate; principals only dealt with.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (Rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR [illegible] ST., NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.
LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, Executors.
mh2-law6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-law6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.
mh2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-law6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-law6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-law6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-law6mM* Administrator de bonis non.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railings and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SECOND QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, MILITARY DIVISION ATLANTIC, BOSTON, Mass., June 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Fuel, Forage, and Straw at the following-named posts: Boston—Fort Independence, Fort Warren, and Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor; Fort Standish and Fort Andrews, Plymouth; Fort Sewall, Marblehead; Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven; Fort at Clark's Point, New-Bedford; and Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass.; Forts Preble, Scammell, and Georges, Portland; Fort Knox, Bucksport; Fort McCleary, Kittery Point; Fort Sullivan, Eastport; and Fort Popham, Parker's Head, Me.; and Fort Constitution, Newcastle, N. H.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.
A. P. BLUNT,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. 2d Q. M. D., M. D. A.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, June 13, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be made on forms which will be provided on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.
W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in gates, gate frames, &c., at the Gate-house, on 93d st., near 10th av., and also at the Gate-house, corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PAVING WORTH ST.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For full particulars see the [illegible] City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.

16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)

2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)

5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.

700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,000 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)

1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)

500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)

500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)

350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)

200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the bids shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable. EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco. $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, July 3, at 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN ....June 13

GREAT REPUBLIC ....June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong...May 27	From Yokohama....June 5
From Hong Kong...June 10	From Yokohama....June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Tuesday.....June 9	Italia, Thursday.....June 18
Macedonia, Thurs...June 11	Australia, Sat'day.June 20
India, Saturday......June 13	Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 23
Victoria, Tuesday...June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y.June 25

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..............June 9, 1 P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe...............June 16, 3 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....................June 23, 12 M.

MONTANA, Capt. Forsyth...................June 30, 3 P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. Price.............................July 7, 12 M.

IDAHO, Capt. ....July 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.........................Saturday...June 13

PEREIRE.............................Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75..........Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 55 Broadway.

Note.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN...June 13

PEMBROKE...June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.................................$75 and $80 currency.

Second Cabin.............................$55 currency.

Steerage......................................$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..............$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA................SATURDAY, June 13

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......SATURDAY, June 27

STATE OF VIRGINIA...............SATURDAY, July 11

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..June 8

ATLAS..June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..June 3

ANDES..June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, June 16.

HERDER, Capt. Fischer, June 30.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat.,June 13, 2 P. M.	Canada.Sat.,June 27, 3 P.M.
Queen.Sat., June 20, 8 A.M.	Spain.......July 4, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, Thompson.......Saturday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LIMERICK.................Tuesday, June 9, 1 P. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..................Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.

CITY OF CHESTER....................Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.

CITY OF RICHMOND...................Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS..........................Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.

PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. Ringk, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp, on SATURDAY, June 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..$120

Second cabin...72

Steerage..30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..................SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.

ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.

OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, July 4, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt Mallory, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Wednesday, June 10.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Saturday, June 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, June 9.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, June 16.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, June 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)............June 11

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..................June 18

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)...............June 25

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)............................June 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. Edward Whitehurst, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to

L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. S. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. B. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Englewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 334 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) June 8, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 350 boxes Naples Oranges and Lemons, landing ex Veloce, on Pier No. 11 East River; 250 boxes Naples Oranges and Lemons, landing ex Rachela, on Pier No. 9 East River; fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, balance Lophema, landing on Pier No. 12 East River; fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Madcap, landing on Pier No. —, East River.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY—OF THE FIXTURES, furniture, and equipment of a first-class restaurant.—United States District Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., bankrupt.—The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the fixtures and furniture, china, glass, and crockery ware, two (2) elegant and costly clocks, cooking and kitchen utensils, wines, liquors, &c.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

NOTICE.

William Kennelly, auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., 1,000 (more or less) butt-ends of white and yellow pine and spruce piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches in diameter at large end, subject to conditions to be named by auctioneer on the day of sale.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, WILLIAM GARDNER, WILLIAM BUDD, } Commissioners of Docks.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ON THE HUDSON.—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, forty miles from City, suites five large unfurnished rooms with use of furnished parlors; modern French roof house; gas in every room; ten minutes from depot and boats; no mosquitoes or ague; fine river and mountain views. Address Post Office Box No. 754, Peekskill.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY VILLA, 35 minutes from Wall st. to house; location high and healthy; excellent views of land and water from every room; grounds large; fine shade and lawn. A few rooms will be rented to desirable parties; references. For directions, &c., address C. A. N., Box No. 5,660, Post Office.

A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good board at a farm-house at Highlands, Ulster County, N. Y., opposite Poughkeepsie. The house has large, airy rooms, ample verandas, spacious lawns abundantly supplied with shade and evergreen trees; references given and required. Address N. WILLIAMS, as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A SELECT party of four to board for the Summer; only a few minutes' walk from Evona Station, Plainfield, N. J.; no mosquitoes, no ague; fine new house, beautiful location; fresh eggs, fresh milk; commutation cheap; terms moderate. Application to EVONA, Box No. 114 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BERGEN POINT; house located at Newark Bay, five minutes from depot, commanding fine view on all sides; fine fishing and boating; house in thorough and complete order, with all modern improvements; a few first-class boarders will be taken at very moderate prices. Address C. B. S., No. 463 Broadway, New-York.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—LARGE, airy rooms with good board; house beautifully located, fine water view; parties preferring a country home, and comfort to style, can be accommodated at moderate terms; very liberal arrangements made with families. Address XENIA, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CATSKILL—ONE OF THE highest points; every comfort desired; large and airy rooms; extensive scenery; cold spring and maple grove; plenty fresh milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables; terms very reasonable. Reference, G. D. Quackenboss, No. 90 Front st., New-York. Address J. W. VAUGHN, Broome Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY villa; thirty-five minutes from Wall st.; location high and healthy; excellent views of land and water from every room; fine shade and lawn; a few rooms will be rented to desirable parties references. For directions, &c., address C. A. N., Box No. 5,660 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT ELIZABETH, who have a commodious house, garden, and large grounds, with shade and fruit trees and City conveniences, would accommodate one or two boarders who can appreciate the advantages of a good home. Address M. E. P., Box No. 340 New-York City Post Office.

BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.

First-class board for adults for the Summer months or longer if desired; location, Washington av. Call on or address J. D. BROWER, No. 298 Broadway, New-York, or D. GREENE, Box No. 218 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT BOARDERS wanted at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y. Accommodations for eight or ten persons if taken immediately, on very favorable terms, 2½ hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Post Office Box No. 92.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, IN A very desirable, healthy location, within two hours' ride from Grand Central Depot; references required. For further particulars apply to S. B., No. 141 East 34th st., or W. A. W., 84th st. and Avenue A.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG Island.—Good accommodations in a private family, near depot and ocean; healthy climate; good fishing, boating and bathing; terms to suit; New-York references given. Address C. H. TOPPING, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

PLYMOTH HILL SPRINGS, NEAR DOVER Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Fine airy house; healthy delightful location; every comfort of a country home. Call or address L. K. B., at Nos. 174 and 176 Fulton st., or No. 109 East 31st st., for two days.

ON THE HUDSON—BOARD; FIFTY MINUTES from Dey st, thirty minutes from 30th st., five minutes' walk from depot: private family. Address H. RIVER, Box No. 110 Times Office.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD BOARD; large pleasant rooms; house and furniture new; within five minutes' walk from depot or steam-boat landing. Address E. DELANO.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—1,100 FEET ABOVE THE sea; first-class board at elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes or malaria. TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE FOUND AT MOUNTAIN Tourists' Boarding-house, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.; terms, $1 per day. See advertisement in Summer Resorts to-day.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FARM TWENTY-TWO miles from City by rail; two rooms, fine shaded lawn, depot convenient; terms, $8 per week. Address BOX No. 58, Woodbridge, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS OVERlooking the Hudson River, with good board; modern improvements; two hours from New-York City. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A FAMily will receive a few boarders for the Summer; desirable location; pleasant rooms. Inquiries can be made of W. T. VREDENBURGH, druggist.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE HAD IN A first-class house, near Midland Depot. Address Mr. L. WHITE, Belleville av., Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, and at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

Geo. L. Connor, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st, Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., June 3... 8:00 A. M.	Wed., June 3... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 4th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th.......6.30 A. M.
Monday, 8th.......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 8th.......9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th......3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.....10:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 10th...6:00 A. M.
Friday, 12th.......7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th...3:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1...3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d..........3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th.......6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th...........7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th.........11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 8th........1:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, New Paltz, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874, AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.

Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. Wheatley, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBELIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

"OCEAN HOTEL," LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodation for families and gentlemen While reducing the cost to the consumers, we sustain the quality of our table, and thus increase our business. We popularize our "Hotel" by consulting the interests of our patrons.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.—HELMBOLD COTTAGE, SITUated on Chelsea av., adjoining the Ocean House, with a view of the ocean. Parties, permanent or transient, wishing rooms can get full particulars at No. 215 West 17th st. Private table furnished to those desiring it. Families preferred.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES may be obtained in a private cottage; house centrally located, about three minutes' walk from the beach, and surrounded by shade trees and handsome lawns. Persons requiring superior accommodations may apply at No. 29 West 21st st.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Rooms and cottages can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

THE HILL-SIDE HOME—DELIGHTFULLY situated near the Delaware River, in the romantic village of Carversville, Bucks County, Penn.; fine spring water, beautiful lawns, pianos, organ, and library; excellent board $7 to $12 per week. Send for circular. Address WM. EVANS & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing

JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAILroad; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. TALLMADGE, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 549 6th av.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y. Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

CHAMBERLIN'S HOTEL, RAHWAY, N. J.—One hour from New-York, thirty trains per day; near depot; families and single gentlemen can be furnished with board, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room, at moderate prices.

WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

HARRINGTON HOUSE, DEMAREST, N. J.—Ten trains per day; fifty minutes on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad from Chambers and Twenty-third Streets Ferries.

ALBERT H. CRANEY.

MOUNTAIN TOURIST BOARDING - HOUSE, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.—Fine rooms, table unexceptionable, beautiful scenery, splendid view of White and Franconia Mountains. Terms $1 per day. CHARLES EDSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

CONGRESS HALL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

is now open. Board $3 per day. N. T. JUDD, Manager.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,

embracing specimens by the following artists:

AMERICAN.

A. Von Beest, Victor Nehlig, T. C. Farrer, Blauvelt, T. Moran, P. Moran, E. Moran, Wm. Craig, E. D. Lewis, H. C. Bispham, C. H. Chapin, Eliz. Murray, F. O. C. Darley, Theo. Wust.

FRENCH.

Adolph Schreyer, Bakalowicz, De Baumont, Fichel, Calame, Detaille, Le Roy, Fort, Berechere, Trayer, Saurier, De Langpre, Bouvier, Rico, Herbsthoffer, Adan, Compte Calix, Ary Scheffer, Auffray, Gavarni.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Vibert, Imines, Casanova, Tapiro, Simonetti, Agrassot, Raggio, Rossi, Gonis, Campriani.

ENGLISH AND BELGIAN.

Stanfield, Rowbotham, C. Pearson, T. M. Richardson, Skinner, Prout, David Roberts, J. Price, J. Hardy, Sr., Erskine, Nicol, P. De Wint, Edwin Haynes, John Faulkner, J. Thorp, T. B. Hardy, E. Lait, Hasencleever, P. Whittikamp, L. F. Clays, Vandervere, Baron H. Leys, P. Lambricks.

The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, June 10, 11, and 12, at 12 o'clock each day, at the gallery,

NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, TO take full charge of a gentleman's place; best reference. Call at No. 135 Cedar st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.—I propose to sell all my Jersey Cows, including some heifers; also one imported and two young bulls. The cows are all young, nearly all of my selection and importation, and number, (including the heifers to be sold,) about twenty-five. The sale will take place at my homestead, one mile from Peekskill, on TUESDAY, 9th of June, at 11 A. M. Peekskill is forty miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. Catalogues furnished by mail.

B. KITTREDGE.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS,

at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND BRIdles, for all purposes; also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line at extremely low prices.

E. BARTLETT,

Harness Manufacturer and Importer,

No. 69 Warren st., and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—LEATHER-QUARTER COACH, MADE by Brewster & Co., suited for City or country; also, a pair of fine dark-brown family horses, with harness if desired. May be seen and tried at private stable No. 126 West 17th st., and will be sold cheap.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST. rent, $1,000.

JOHN KAVANAGH,

North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.

ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 Times Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

No. 22 East 35th st.

One elegant suite (four rooms and exclusive bath) to offer for the year or temporarily. Also, other suites and single rooms. All at Summer prices until Sept. 1.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, ONE and a half blocks from Broadway.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or separate, with or without board; also a few transient boarders accommodated for the Summer months. Proper references required.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF ADULTS OFFER a second floor to let with board; new carpets and furniture; location central; house in thorough order; all modern improvements; references exchanged. No. 176 West 11th st.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

TWO LARGE, AIRY CONNECTING ROOMS, first floor; bath-room adjoining; good board and comforts of refined home. No. 36 East 12th st., west of Broadway.

NO. 148 WEST 27TH ST.

Second-floor front room to let to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with board. Terms, $14 per week for two. References exchanged.

MILLER'S TURKISH BATH HOTEL,

Nos. 37 and 39 West 26th st.

First-class double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

14TH ST., NO. 239 WEST.

Desirable rooms, with board. References.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; also single rooms. Call at No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV., DEsirable connecting rooms on second floor; also, single rooms on 4th floor; table first class; terms reasonable; table boarders taken; references.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH LARGE AND small airy rooms, at Summer prices; best quality and abundant table; transient and table boarders accommodated. Apply at No. 20 East 9th st.

A PLEASANT, NEATLY FURNISHED front room on 34th st., between 9th and 10th avs., for a single gentleman, without board; terms, $5 per week. Address C. C., Box No. 104 Times Office.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.

Elegant rooms to rent, with or without board; delightful Summer location.

NO. 7 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Elegant Summer apartments, without board; house first-class; splendid location; very desirable.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST.—A LADY HAS NICEly furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST.—NEATLY FURnished rooms to let with good board, at reasonable rates; table boarders taken.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has two front rooms to let, with board; also one handsome suite; low prices for Summer.

NO. 234 4TH AV.

A nice furnished room to let; reference.

NO. 53 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO be vacated June 10, with first-class board at moderate prices; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE, pleasant room, furnished, and board. No. 138 West 43d st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms, with board; best references given and required.

NEAR BROADWAY, NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board; terms moderate. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SHAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished parlors and bedrooms for the Summer, with or without board.

NOS. 12, 14, AND 16 5TH AV.—ROOMS, single or en suite, with board; private table if desired; transient parties accommodated.

RECEPTION OR OTHER ROOM TO RENT, with or without board; suitable for a physician. Apply on premises, No. 247 East 78th st.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—ONE LARGE VERY desirable room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, hall bed-room.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Rooms with board for parties seeking a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—SUITES OF APARTMENTS to let, with private table only.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in style and* perfect *in tone* ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with all* modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These* Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos and Organs *to* let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,

481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.

RAVEN & CO.

Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRACTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second hand, for rent and sale on small installments; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, and Weber cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

A CARVED PIANO, $125—PAYABLE $10 monthly. Prince Organs, new patent. New Organs, $50. New Pianos rented, 7 octave, $4 and $5 per month. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

NEW MUSIC.—"HAUNTING SMILE," TRANSCRIPTION, by Francis H. Brown; price, 60c. "Nautilus Waltz," by Myron A. Cooney; price 75c. WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 751 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8, over at 11.

SATURDAY MATINEE 1:30 P. M.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF CAMILLE

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, and Messrs. McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, JOHN PARSELLS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

☞ In commemoration of the most successful theatrical season in the annals of the New-York stage, the house will on THURSDAY NIGHT be profusely decorated with flowers, and an elegant souvenir programme printed on satin, together with a bouquet of choice flowers will be presented to each lady in the audience.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 12—Extra Night—LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY, June 13—Last Matinée—LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 13—Benefit of Mr. E. H. GOUGE, Treasurer.—LED ASTRAY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15—Benefit of Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.—LED ASTRAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

Decided success of

Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ

and of Mr.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S EMOTIONAL PLAY of

FATE,

which will be repeated

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice.

Miss LECLERCQ..........as..........HELEN FARADAY

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION!!!

Advent upon the dramatic stage of

Mr. CHARLES EYTINGE, Shakespearean,

under the auspices of a committee of distinguished citizens, embracing, with others,

Mr. Thurlow Weed,	Mr. Barney Williams,
Mr. Sheridan Shook,	Mr. Lester Wallack,
Mr. Hugh Hastings,	Mr. A. C. Wheeler,
Mr. William Winter,	Mr. Theodore Moss,
Mr. A. M. Palmer,	Mr. J. B. Booth,
Mr. John Brougham,	Mr. Alexander Stetson,
Mr. Maurice Grau,	Mr. E. A. Sothern,
Mr. William R. Floyd,	Mr. Frederick A. Schwab.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 12,

when a performance of rare magnitude and marked excellence will be given by an increasing phenomenal array of volunteering artists, now including

Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,	Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
Miss CLARA MORRIS,	Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,	Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND.

The entire Wallack's Theatre Company!

The entire Union Square Theatre Company!

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

**Details will find early publicity. Sale of tickets begins on Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock, at the Box-office and principal hotels.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—SALVINI—TO-NIGHT.

Final performances in America of

SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI,

the greatest living tragedian,

commencing THIS, (Monday,) EVENING, with

THE GLADIATOR.

SALVINI in his great rôle of THE GLADIATOR.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Octave Feuillet's masterpiece, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

SALVINI, (first time here,) as MAXIME ODIOT.

WEDNESDAY, HAMLET. FRIDAY, OTHELLO.

SATURDAY, FAREWELL SALVINI MATINEE.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; private boxes, $20; family circle, 50 cents. Seats can be secured at the box-office and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

MATINEE	CROWDED AUDIENCES OF FASHIONABLE METROPOLITANS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	DAILY
MATINEE	NO ABATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL DESIRE TO WITNESS THIS GREAT AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE CENTURY.	DAILY
MATINEE	GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS, WITH ITS FIFTEEN HUNDRED AUXILIARIES ALONE WORTH TEN TIMES THE ADMISSION.	DAILY
MATINEE	ALL THE BRILLIANT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES, ROMAN STANDING RACES, STEEPLE CHASES, AND DARING HURDLE AND FLAT RACES BY ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY RIDERS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	DAILY
MATINEE	ALL THE ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES, PONY AND MONKEY RACES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC AND TRAPEZE ACTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	DAILY
MATINEE	THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.	DAILY
MATINEE	DONNYBROOK FAIR AND THE LANCASHIRE RACES, INTRODUCING 400 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	DAILY
MATINEE	PERFORMANCES COMMENCE AT 2:30 AND 8.	DAILY
MATINEE	BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.	DAILY

EXTRA NOTICE.

MLLE. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, WILL APPEAR BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, PERFORMING EACH AND ALL OF HER STARTLING ACTS IN MID AIR, INCLUDING HER WONDERFUL FEAT OF RIDING UPON A VELOCIPEDE. FOR THE PRESENT WEEK, A LONGER WIRE WILL BE USED, AND A GREATER ELEVATION ATTAINED THAN HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN KNOWN IN THE PROFESSION.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 8, at the armory, 14th st., near 6th av., GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT, tendered by the regiment to the members of GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

The following programme, embracing an aria for the distinguished baritone, Mr. A. Sohst; three solos, by Arbuckle, Lefebre, and Letsch, and for the first time by any American military musical organization, four quartets, viz.: A quartet for Saxophones, a quartet for French horns, a quartet for cornets, and a quartet for trombones. Grand overtures and selections by the full band of sixty-five distinguished musicians.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Der Freischutz".................................Weber GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone—Fantasia on theme for "Don Pasquale".................................Donizetti Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Quartet for French horns.....................................Kreutzer Messrs. BELZ, LOTZE, ZILM, and ELLER.
4. Solo for trombone, "The Tear".............................Stigelli Mr. F. LETSCH.
5. Quartet for cornets...Suck Messrs. ARBUCKLE, DIETZ, LEHMANN, and KALTENBORN.
6. Grand Operatic Fantasia, introducing the gems of various Operas...Auber GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

PART II.

7. Overture, "Les Martyrs"......................................Donizetti GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
8. Aria from Ernani, "Infelice"..................................Verdi Mr. F. SOHST.
9. Quartet for Trombones..Hausmann Messrs. SAUL, GROEBLER, STREIDICKE, HEINICKE.
10. Solo for Cornet, "Young America Polka".............Levy Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
11. Quartet for Saxophones......................................Savori Messrs. LEFEBRE, GRARE, STECKELBERG, and SCHULTZE.
12. March, "La Fille de Madame Angot".................Districch GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Conductor...P. S. GILMORE

Tickets, 50c. For sale at the door.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee...C. R. THORNE, Sr.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, June 8, and every evening during the week, and Saturday matinée at 2 o'clock, the LADY OF THE LAKE, BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST, with all its beautiful scenery and effects. Messrs E. Eddy, J. Wheelock, Lewis Mestayer, F. K. Collier, Tarr, James Dunn, &c. Misses Ida Vernon, Ione Burk, and Edith Challis.

GRAND BALLET.

Miss Manetta Frances, Miss Rachael Francisio, Signor Morrissore and La Petite, Miss Orloff, and La Petite Muller.

Orchestra and parquet, $1; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.

The Grand Scenic Illusion of

LONDON BY NIGHT.

LONDON BY GASLIGHT,

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and the Grand Midnight Thunder-storm, a perfect reproduction of the Phenomena of Nature. Lectures and entertainments by Prof. Tobin, Logrenia, the Prestidigitateur, the Bros. Lubin, and a host of attractions. Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, $1. No extras.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. H. HUNTLEY.

Two performances daily; at 2 and 8 P. M.

The celebrated young American actor,

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	Mr. J. H. HUNTLEY In the new sensation drama entitled WRESTLING JOE, OR LIFE AT THE MINES.	EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, Mr. BERNANDEZ FOSTER in MONDAY, or Jack Harkaway Among the Brigands.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH......................................Manager

MONDAY EVENING, June 8, and until further notice, and at the Grand Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monsieur Deverani's version, in all its splendor.

THE SEVEN DWARFS.

BUTLER, MARTINETTI, and DONALDSON, and the entire Butler Pantomime and Ballet Troupe. Special Artists engaged—the CARROLLS, FRANK JONES, AMY CROUSE, BERETTA SANFRETTA, GORMON BROTHERS, KYNOCK and SMITH, MATILDA BERETTA, JENNY WOLTZ, and ONE HUNDRED OTHERS. The finest production ever brought before the public.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT and STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,

by the

LADIES OF MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,

Rev. H. D. Ganse,

in aid of

THE LECTURE-ROOM BUILDING FUND.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JUNE 12,

in an immense

CANVAS PAVILION

in rear of church, Madison av. and 57th st. The entertainment will comprise MUSICAL RECITATIONS, Classical, and Popular Selections, by the RENOWNED MILITARY BAND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT; AMUSING IMPROVISATIONS, by the famed humorist, PROF. HARRISON; an elegant Strawberry lay-out, and CONVERSAZIONE.

Admission, 25 cents.

For cards of admission, apply to any lady of the church, or at the door.

ROBINSON HALL, UNION SQUARE.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.

Matinées next Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

Return for a few days of Bullock's ROYAL MARIONETTES,

from Crystal Palace and St. James' Hall, London. Turned away hundreds in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. New programme and GRAND JUVENILE TREAT TO-DAY, at 2 and 8. Admission, 50 cents and 25 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra; children, 25 and 50 cents. Box-office now open.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 16,

Mlle. EVA BEAUREGARD in

LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.

Comedy by Alexandre Dumas.

HOME FOR INCURABLES,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

The eighth anniversary of this institution will be held at the new building on Fordham av., Fordham, on Thursday, June 11, at 3:30 P. M. The annual reports will be read and addresses delivered. Friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend. Take Harlem Railroad trains for Fordham at 2:30, or Morrisania boat from Fulton Pier at 1 P. M., connecting with horse cars for Fordham, passing the door.

BENJ. H. FIELD, President.

H. M. McLaren, Secretary.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Regular Army O," Harrigan and Hart, 40 cents; "What the Birds Say," Wilson; "Make believe I'm Dreaming," Violetta, 40 cents; "Veto Galop," 35 cents; "Inflation Galop," 35 cents; "What is Home Without a Mother-in-Law," 40 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Custom-house, New-York City,

Collector's Office, June 5, 1874.

NOTICE.

In view of the removal of the United States Public Store during the present month, all packages remaining in said store forty-eight hours after examination, will from this date, be transferred to General Order Store at the risk and expense of the owner.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

JUNE YACHTING.

BRISK SPORT IN PROSPECT.

ANNUAL REGATTAS OF THE NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, AND ATLANTIC YACHT CLUBS—TWO CHALLENGE CONTESTS ON THE PROGRAMME.

The yachting regatta season of 1874 will be fairly inaugurated on Wednesday next, by the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the two other great events will follow in close order, the New-York Club having fixed their regatta for the 11th, Thursday next, and the Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta is to take place on Monday, one week from to-day. From present indications there is every reason to believe that the season will be a very busy one, as, in addition to the regattas and several annual cruises, there are a large number of challenge matches to be sailed. There have been comparatively few new yachts built or added to the various squadrons since last year, but all the vessels of the clubs will be in trim for active work during the season, and most of them will participate in the approaching regattas. Two new steam yachts, the Ideal, belonging to Mr. Hugo Fritsch, Austrian Consul General, and the handsome craft, almost completed for Mr. Aspinwall, will be prominent additions to the fleet. There is every reason to believe that there will be a regatta match made up for steam yachts before the close of the season.

ATLANTIC CLUB REGATTA.

The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club will start on the regatta races at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday morning, from a station off Bay Ridge. There will be three classes—schooners, and first and second class sloops. Schooners will take a flying start, but all sloops must start from their anchors, with the privilege of slipping their cables if they choose. The course for schooners will be from the starting point through the Narrows, to and around a stake-boat at South-west Spit, thence to and around the light-ship, rounding her from east to west, thence back to starting point, passing to the south and west of Romer's Beacon. First-class sloops will take the same course outward, rounding the South-west Spit stake-boat, thence to and around a stake-boat near a buoy in Gedney channel, passing it to the southward, and thence home, passing to the westward of Romer's Beacon. The second-class sloops will sail on the same course to and around South-west Spit and return. All vessels, outward and homeward bound, will pass between Forts Lafayette and Wadsworth, to the eastward of buoys Nos. 11, 13, and 15 on the west bank. Entries will be closed this morning, and if any one yacht of the fleet shall sail the race in eight hours, it will be considered a race for every class. The steamer Magenta has been chartered for the use of members and their guests, and will leave Martin's dock, Brooklyn, at 9:45 A. M. The following yachts will probably sail in the race:

Schooners.

Agnes	Latham A. Fish.
Ariel	W. L. Swan.
Comet	W. H. Langley.
Foam	Sheppard Homans.
Idler	S. J. Colgate.
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell.
Tidal Wave	William Voorhis.
Triton	G. A. Thayer.

Sloops.

Alert	Henry Vail.
Anna	W. A. Cumming.
Flyway	V. B. Livingston.
Ida	David Crocker.
Kate	E. Z. Lawrence.
Nellie G.	George C. Man.
Orion	W. and J. W. Cooper.
Stella	T. C. Lyman.
Undine	C. E. Willis.
Dixie	P. H. Reid.

The Atlantic Yacht Club makes time allowance dependant on the mean between the length over all and on the water line. The Regatta Committee will consist of Messrs. W. B. Davenport, J. Lawrence Marcellus, S V. Lowell, Henry A. Gouge, and Sidney W. Knowles.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, to take place on Thursday, will of course be the grand occasion of the season, as it will bring into line as fine and heavy a fleet of vessels as can be produced by any club in the world. Four prizes, of the value of $250 each, will be sailed for as follows:

One for first-class schooners, those measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over; one for second-class schooners, those measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet; one for first-class sloops, those measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over; one for second-class sloops, those measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet. The above prizes will be sailed for according to the rules of the club, but without allowance of time, and the prize for each class will be awarded to the vessel which makes the race in the shortest time.

On the same day will be offered to be competed for by the schooners of the club, without classification, the Bennett challenge cup for schooners, recently surrendered to the club by the owner of the yacht Madgie. This prize will be sailed for according to the sailing regulations of the club, (with allowance of time,) the winner to hold the same for thirty days after the race, without liability to challenge, after which date it is to be held subject to challenge, in accordance with the deed of gift.

The Regatta Committee consists of William Krebs, Edward E. Chase, and William B. Bend. The officers of the club are: James G. Bennett, Commodore; William P. Douglass, Vice Commodore; G. L. Kingsland, Rear Commodore; Charles A. Minton, Secretary. The start will be made at 11 o'clock A. M., from two flag-boats stationed off Staten Island, just south of Vanderbilt Landing. Anchors may be weighed or slipped, but there will be no flying start allowed for any class.

The course will be from the starting-point, as above, to and around a stakeboat at Buoy No. 8½ on the South-west Spit, keeping it on the port hand in turning; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand in rounding, and return over the same course, keeping the South-west Spit buoy on the starboard hand. Yachts must keep to the eastward of the Buoys Nos. 9, 11, and 13, on the west bank, going and returning, and on arrival home will pass between the judge's steamer and a stakeboat to be anchored in the Narrows, 100 yards distant from the middle angle of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, where the race will end.

The steam-boat William Cook, furnished for the exclusive use of members of the club and their guests, will leave the Erie Railway pier, foot of Twenty-third street, North River, on the morning of the regatta, at 9:30 o'clock precisely, calling at Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock, and at Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, at 10:30 o'clock, to receive members, and will stop at the same points after the regatta to land them.

Entries must be made on or before Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at 9 o'clock A. M., and it is expected that the following vessels will compete:

First-class Schooners.

Alarm	A. C. Kingsland.
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett.
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.
Columbia	Lester Wallack.
Tidal Wave	William Voorhis.
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant.
Phantom	William Osgood.
Ibis	John J. Brown.

Second-class Schooners.

Idler	S. J. Colgate.
Eva	Gen. E. Burd Grubb.
Foam	Sheppard Homans.
Gypsie	H. T. Livingston.
Clio	Asten & Bradhurst.
Comet	W. T. Langley.
Cornelia	Dr. Vondy.
Magic	W. T. Garner.
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell.

First-class Sloops.

Vision	J. J. Alexandre.
Gracie	Mr. Waller.
Wayward	Mr. Morris.
Vindex	Mr. Centre.

Second-class Sloops.

Vixen	Mr. W. T. Garner.
Kate	Mr. R. Dillon.
Alert	Henry Vail.

On Friday next the challenge match between the yacht Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr., and the Tidal Wave, Ex-Commodore William Voorhis, will be opened by the first race, best two in three, twenty miles to windward and return, for a $500 cup or a dinner for 100 guests. The Tidal Wave, originally very fast, has been entirely rebuilt, and the lovers of fast time and good seamanship will doubtless be gratified by a splendid contest between these rival vessels, commanded by rival and friendly brothers. A match between Lester Wallack's yacht Columbia and the Madeleine will probably follow the one already arranged.

BROOKLYN CLUB REGATTA.

A week from to-day the Brooklyn Yacht Club holds its seventeenth annual regatta, and a splendid display is anticipated if the weather proves favorable. This club ranks with the New-York Club for the speed of its vessels, and a large number of its best craft belong also to the latter organization. The fleet is very strong in numbers, but lacks the heavy tonnage of the New-York Yacht Club. Commodore Voorhis has decided not to enter the Madeleine in the regattas this year, as he is desirous of reserving her for challenge matches, as well as of affording the other schooners of the club more evenly-balanced contests against each other. There will be four classes in the regatta of this year, one of schooners and three of sloops, and a prize will, of course, be awarded to each class, this inducement being special, for the benefit of yachts belonging to other clubs who may desire to compete. The vessels of the club will also have the privilege of competing for these prizes in addition to the regular regatta prizes of the club. The course will be substantially the same as that given above for the Atlantic Yacht club, excepting that the lightship will be rounded from northward to eastward. The winning yacht in each class must make the race in eight hours to be entitled to the prize. No flying starts are to be given, and all classes of vessels will be required to weigh anchor instead of slipping their cables. The yachts will start at 10:30 o'clock A. M. from off Bay Ridge. It is believed that if the day is favorable, not less than forty yachts will start, and all entries must be made by the 13th instant. The officers of the Brooklyn Yacht Club for 1874 are:

Commodore—Jacob Voorhis, Jr.
Vice Commodore—John S. Dickerson.
Rear Commodore—Robert Dillon.
President—P. W. Ostrander.
Secretary—William T. Lee.
Treasurer—Chauncy M. Felt.
Assistant Secretary—George G. Dunning.
Measurer—John M. Sawyer.
Fleet Surgeon—Samuel Hall, M. D.
Judge Advocate—Hon. John Oakey.

The regatta will be sailed under the directions of the following committee:—H. Baragwanath John A. Braman, Ernst Wendt, M. T. Davidson, and Samuel Hall, M. D.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

DULLNESS IN BOTH—MINING OPERATIONS SUSPENDED—COAL BEING STORED BY THE LARGE COMPANIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Saturday, June 6, 1874.

The iron and coal mining interests of Pennsylvania have become very seriously affected by the flat state of the iron market. At Boyertown and Alburtis, Berks County, and Tapton, where vast quantities of iron ore are usually taken out, operations have been largely suspended. It is expected that the suspension will become entire at the latter town at an early date. Between 800 and 1,000 men usually find employment at these mines, and the "shut down" will cause much distress among them. All branches of business depend, to a great extent, on the mining industry, and the stoppage of work will affect the entire population of the valley. About 10,000 tons of ore are awaiting purchasers at Boyertown. At Alburtis the trade is rapidly decreasing, and it will be ruined unless there be soon a change for the better. It is understood that another reduction of $1 per day is to be made in the wages of the miners.

The closing of the extensive iron manufacturing establishments in and adjacent to the coal regions has had the effect of greatly lessening the production of anthracite this season. Up to the first of the current month the production in the Lackawanna coal-fields, at the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was 1,015,591.19 tons, a decrease of 150,084.15 tons over the tonnage of last year. That of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company for the same time was 1,075,567.71 tons, a decrease of 160,574.04 tons over 1873. In the Lehigh region the production in 1873 was 1,170,764.10 tons to May 30, while to the same date this year but 991,712 14 tons were produced, a falling off of 176,151.16 tons.

The coal companies, however, will lose nothing, as they are storing all the anthracite they can, and already hundreds of thousands of tons are "floating" at various points, both in the mining region and at tide-water. About 100,000 tons are now on the wharves at Port Richmond alone. The "coal combination" is taking advantage of the times to "put away" a good supply of the black diamonds, and from the reports that are prevalent in circles best informed and among the "line trade," it is quite apparent that when the "coal-burning season" approaches wholesale prices will be pushed up a few dollars to cover the loss, as the "combination" will say, during the warm months. People who use coal in large quantities would do well to buy now before the speculative figures commence to be "forced," as has been determined by the combinated monopolists. Some of the leading companies have "shut down" production. This is the case at Carbondale and over in the Schuylkill region—the works being those of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CRUSADE.

THIRTEEN LADIES LOCKED IN A DRINKING-SALOON FOR SIX HOURS BY A WOMAN.

A band of ladies who started out to visit the liquor-saloons in Adrian, Mich., a few days ago, met with some peculiar experiences, which the *Times* of that place describes. It says: "They reached Fisher's saloon a little after 4 o'clock. They found Mrs. Fisher in charge, and the saloon occupied by quite a party of men. As soon as the ladies entered, Mrs. Fisher became very much excited and told them to go out, as she wanted to lock the door. She proceeded at once to carry this threat into execution, three ladies, however, leaving before the door was locked. The ladies state that not five minutes elapsed after they went in before the door was locked. Of course, as soon as it became known that the ladies were locked in the saloon it caused a good deal of excitement upon the street and among the friends of the imprisoned ladies. The crowd in front of the saloon became large, and by dusk the streets were crowded. After the door was locked, the ladies ascertained that Mr. Fisher was away from home, but soon he returned and stood guard over the door on the outside. Mrs. Fisher told the ladies they should remain until 6 o'clock in the morning. She was perfectly wild with anger and excitement, and would listen to reason from no one. Mrs. Bourns endeavored to talk with her, but she would hear to nothing. After a short time Mayor Kimball hearing of the state of affairs, went to Mr. Fisher, and endeavored to get him to release the ladies. He was admitted to the room through the rear entrance, and found that Mr. Fisher would listen to reason, and he finally almost consented to release them, but Mrs. Fisher refused positively, saying that they should stay until morning, and as that lady had possession of the key, it seemed for a time that her threat would be carried into execution. The Mayor then talked with the ladies, and endeavored to effect some compromise by which they would be released. Mr. Fisher wanted them to promise not to come to his place again, but this, they said, they could not conscientiously do. After some consultation, Mrs. Bourns addressed Mr. Fisher substantially as follows: 'Mr. Fisher, we have no unkind feeling toward you. Our only object is to promote the cause of temperance. If you will promise to obey the laws of the State, we will promise never to come here any more.' Mr. Fisher here interrupted Mrs. Bourns, by saying: 'I won't keep the laws of the State.' Mrs. Bourns continued: 'You will have to give an account of this at the judgment seat of God.' Several times during the evening, Mayor Kimball about persuaded Mr. Fisher to unlock the doors, but Mrs. Fisher positively refused. She was encouraged in her position by the German Catholic priest, who was in the back room, and a certain Supervisor, and several Germans who were there. Several times Mayor Kimball thought he had matters arranged, when something would be said to her by some of them, and nothing could be done with her. The Mayor finally obtained a promise that they should be let out at 11 o'clock, but Alderman Haag, at the request of Mayor Kimball, used his influence with Mrs. Fisher, and the door was unlocked about 10:30, when the ladies departed and the crowd dispersed. During most of the time of their confinement they were kept without a light. At the request of the Mayor Mr. Fisher gave them a light, but Mrs. Fisher blew it out. We understand that this was repeated several times."

THE DIRK IN A DRINKING SALOON.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night Henry Hunter, a bar-tender employed in the liquor store corner of Charlton and Washington streets, was stabbed by a notorious scoundrel named Timothy Reagan, and it is supposed fatally wounded. It appears one Rochford, Reagan, Thomas Hastings, Wm. Murker, and Richard Bigmore, the last three named being employed on board the steamer Wisconsin, were drinking in the saloon. Reagan and his companions soon began to dispute over the payment of the various rounds, and mutual abuse led to blows. The barkeeper interfered and ordered the men to stop fighting and leave the saloon. Reagan replied by pulling out a dirk knife and plunging it into Hunter's thigh, inflicting a terrible wound. A stranger, who was quietly taking a glass of ale at a table in the saloon, received a blow on the eye from a flying tumbler. The glass broke on his face and the eyesight is destroyed. The Police were soon on the spot and arrested the four combatants, while Hunter and Rochford were sent to Bellevue Hospital. They were all arraigned before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and committed to await the result of Hunter's injuries. Reagan bears about as bad a character as any ruffian in the City. He is already wanted by the Police on four different charges for crimes committed within a twelvemonth. Three of the complaints are for felonious assault and battery, and the fourth is for grand larceny.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE.

The bill to abolish the Massachusetts State Constabulary is dead. The House, Friday afternoon, having reconsidered its vote on the veto, took another vote, which resulted in 125 yeas in favor of passing the bill over the veto, and 86 against the same, the failure to obtain a two-thirds vote sealing the fate of the bill. Col. Edward L. Jones' bill to establish a State Detective Force was then taken up and passed to be engrossed by a vote of 118 yeas to 79 nays. The Boston *Traveller* says that this bill sweeps away the present system of State Police root and branch, and establishes in its place a Chief of Police and thirty detectives, to be appointed by the Governor, and to be under his control.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

THE QUESTION OF UNION WITH THE PRESBYTERIANS.

HARMONIOUS AGREEMENT WITH THE CHURCH SOUTH—NO RECOMMENDATION WITH REGARD TO THE CHURCH NORTH—A MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the substance of the report to the General Synod of the Reformed Church, now in session at Poughkeepsie, made by the committee appointed by the Synod of 1873, "to take into consideration the whole subject of union, federal and organic, and to confer with the committees appointed by the General Assemblies, North and South, and the Reformed (German) Church.

CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH.

The committee first held a conference with the committee from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church "South," and the result was an agreement on a plan which—after setting forth the standards of doctrine in both Churches to be upheld and strengthened by the proposed union, such as for the Reformed Church in America the Belgic Confession, the Articles of the Synod of Dort, and the Heidelburg Catechism; and for the Presbyterian Church, the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly, together with the Longer and Shorter Catechisms, and declaring that anything found in the proceedings of either of our bodies in times past inconsistent with the principle that the Church of Jesus Christ is a spiritual kingdom, and not secular or political, and that ecclesiastical courts are to handle and conclude only ecclesiastical matters, such action shall not be pleaded as a precedent in anything connected with the scheme of co-operation—embraces the following particulars.

"1. With a view of expressing more emphatically the unity now existing, as well as promoting it still further, instead of the former system of delegates, a delegation consisting of two ministers and two Elders shall be sent annually from the General Synod to the meeting of the General Assembly, and a similar delegation from the General Assembly to the meeting of the General Synod, which delegation shall be expected to sit and deliberate throughout the sessions of these bodies respectively, endeavoring especially to further all those interests in which the two churches co-operate.

2. A vacant congregation shall be at liberty to call a minister from either of the churches, according to the order established in that church to which he may be called; and he shall conform to the order of the church to which he is transferred.

3. Where particular churches of either body are in locations much more convenient for a connection with a Classis or Presbytery belonging to the other, it is recommended to them to seek a transfer in such a way as shall be in conformity with the regulations of both denominations. And whenever it may be deemed advisable for students of theology of either body to pursue their studies in institutions of the other, it will be regarded with hearty approbation by both. And students who have pursued a full course of study in the theological seminaries of either church shall be placed on an equal footing before the Presbyteries and Classes of the other."

On the subject of benevolent enterprises of the respective bodies they suggest that in the Foreign Missions "there should not be separate denominational interests permanently established where our missions are or may be planted within reach of each other; but the establishment of one united Church should be encouraged. But it deserves to be carefully considered whether in our whole work of Foreign Missions a complete fusion be not advisable." In regard to Domestic Missions they leave them to the appropriate board and committee of the two churches for their consideration. In regard to publication the plan suggests that each committee or board shall furnish the other with its publications, and the two publishing houses shall act as depositories, each for the other, as far as practicable. It closes with the recommendation that the negotiations be continued through a Conference Committee who shall receive in January, 1875, the further details prepared by the boards and committees in order to harmonize them in a scheme which shall be submitted to the respective bodies at their session in 1875.

PLAN OF UNION WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NORTH.

The conference with the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North resulted also in a report which presents no plan of union. This report was accepted unanimously by the Presbyterian Committee, and by the Reformed Committee by a vote of 9 to 4. The report declares that while the two bodies hold each other in that warm sympathy which must result from their close affinity in doctrine and polity, it is plain that in the practical matter of church extension their very resemblance to each other must increase the likelihood of wasteful collisions, and adds:

The committees, however, are fully agreed that a matter so large and so delicate as the union of these independent and historic churches, should in no way be pressed to a conclusion, but should come about, if at all, as the result of the deliberate, well-informed, and general choice of the members of the two churches. They have, therefore, thought it premature to propose to their respective bodies at this time any scheme of union in any form, being fully persuaded that even if the General Assembly and General Synod shall be quite ready to concur in the sentiment of this report, a harmonious result will in no way have been retarded by the caution and deliberateness with which the committees have thought it their duty to act.

But while the committees are thus entirely unprepared to commend any scheme of union, they have found it very easy to agree upon a statement of some of the dangers against which such a scheme, if ever proposed, should effectually guard. Inasmuch as nothing commends the two Churches to each other but their actual and well-known characteristics, it would be unreasonable, they think, to effect a union under any conditions by which the characteristics of either Church should be obliterated. It is especially evident that the relations of the Reformed Church to the Reformed Christians of Continental Europe, and of the Presbyterian Church to the Presbyterians of Great Britain, would be of permanent and equal value in reinforcing any united Church from these distinct European communities. And since these separate relations could not be manifested, except by keeping the twin roots of the united Church in open sight, it would seem that any wise union, whenever effected, ought to make equal provision for maintaining the historical name and symbols of either body. The committees are also agreed that no union would ever be wise in which such peculiarities as may already prevail in either denomination, in liturgical usage, in the term of service of elders and deacons, and in the tenure and administration of the temporal property of the congregations, should not be effectually guarded from disturbance; so that congregations, sessions and consistories should be absolutely secured, not only in their present local names and legal functions, but in all those time-honored customs to which they have become so rightfully attached. It is still further evident that there are important interests connected with denominational trusts and institutions which cannot even be adequately weighed without particular study, and which, in any possible scheme of union, would deserve to be guarded on both sides with the most scrupulous care.

They conclude by referring to their respective bodies the question of continuing the conference for another year.

The dissenting minority of the Synod's committee made a report in which they say, after acknowledging the Christian courtesy and candor that characterized the repeated conferences of the two committees:

"But in regard to organic union, we are constrained to say that however desirable to some this may appear, in itself, yet in our view there are obstacles which render it impracticable in the present condition of the two Churches. Church union, if it is to be anything but a name, must be spontaneous and irresistible. It cannot be hastened before its time, nor can it be delayed when its time has arrived. But that time certainly has not arrived when persistent efforts to secure it endangers the integrity of the Church, and tend directly and obviously to alienation and division. Unlike other measures of Church policy, this is not one which can be safely carried by a mere majority. The difficulties in the way of an organic union between the two churches in question, are too many, and too formidable to be dealt with under the impulse of a mere sentiment, or the inspiration of imagined possibility. From the disparity of numbers in the two churches it necessarily follows that whatever concession may be proposed, yet our organic life is the price which must be paid for the doubtful gain of being absorbed in the larger body. The conception of a united Church, embracing all those who hold similar views of truth, may be beautiful in theory. But it may well be doubted whether it would practically subserve the cause of Christ, or of a true Christian unity, to break down those denominational distinctions which have been the growth of centuries, and bury with them all the associations of historical life and traditional attachment. Moreover, it ought to be remembered that the efficiency of a church is not always in proportion to its numbers. There is a kind of enlargement which tends to weakness and inefficiency. The Presbyterian system, with its gradations of courts, is capable of adjustment to various situations. But when it becomes so extended, under one organization, that only a very small representation of its churches can share in its general councils, the tendency to a centralization of power soon reaches the point at which a practical exclusion from a share of government, or a division, is the only alternative. On the other hand, for all aggressive movements upon the kingdom of darkness, separate, but affiliated churches, acting in sympathy and in concert, may preserve their own integrity and be faithful to their respective trusts, and yet accomplish all that could be accomplished if they were called by the same name and merged in the same organization."

The report adds:

"In the meantime, the experience of the past year has shown that the agitation of this question is harmful to all the interests of the Church, and its continuance ought not to be encouraged by any further conferences in reference to it. But while we regard it as important to the peace and prosperity of the Church to terminate negotiations upon the question of organic union, we conceive that conferences for a revision of the Articles of Correspondence between the two Churches, in order to a clearer understanding, and more satisfactory application of them, with a view to obviate rivalry and promote co-operation in the field of domestic missions, is not only practicable but desirable."

The committee received no official notification of the organization of a Committee of Conference by the District Synods of the (German) Reformed Church. The question will come up for discussion to-morrow.

THE NIAGARA FALLS HERO.

The guide who last week rescued William McCullough, the painter, from his perilous position on the brink of Niagara Falls, is thus alluded to by a correspondent of the Fall River (Mass.) *News*: "Thomas Conroy, who has proved himself every inch a hero, was born in Ottawa, Canada, twenty-five years ago, of Irish parentage, but spent his early boyhood in Montreal. For seven years he was a sailor along the Newfoundland coast, and only about seven years have elapsed since he first became a citizen of Niagara Falls. We asked him what his sensations were when he started out on his dangerous journey. He quietly replied: 'When I saw that man in the river I made up my mind that I was going to have him out right off, and if he had been out as far again I would have made for him.' Mr. McCullough may be seen at work to-day on the very scaffold from which he yesterday experienced his frightful fall."

The story of the rescue the same correspondent briefly and clearly tells thus:

"Fortunately, information had been sent to the Cave of the Winds that a man had fallen from the bridge, and Conroy heard the remark. He thought that a man had fallen from the Terrapin tower bridge and gone over the Falls, and started off leisurely up the bank. He had not proceeded far when he found that nearly the entire population of the village had got there before him, and very soon he descried the man on the rock. He hastened his steps; he knew he was the only man in all that crowd that could save McCullough. Some distance above the rock he found awaiting use a coil of rope about an inch in thickness, and passed it into the hands of a dozen or fifteen men. He consulted nobody; he asked no one's advice; but with as much coolness as if he were proceeding to his dinner, he took one end of the rope in his left hand, told them to pay it out to him, descended the bank, and proceeded into the river, only taking the precaution to divest himself of his boots. About forty feet from the shore he discovered that the rocks over which he picked his way were too slippery in the strong current, and he returned. He sent to the Cave of the Winds for his felt shoes, and these were brought to him with the utmost dispatch. These donned he again started on his perilous journey, from a point about 200 feet above the rock upon which sat McCollough. Cautiously, but with impurturbable coolness, he moved out in an oblique direction till he had reached a point beyond the line of the rock, the waters at every step threatening to sweep him out of sight. Carefully he picked his way, now in shallow water and now in deep, and down with the angry tide he went till he reached the rock, and found awaiting his coming a man shivering, exhausted, and almost incapable of utterance. Conroy had accomplished a herculean task in reaching the rock as he did, to say not a word about the danger he braved. He had to keep the long line of heavy rope taut with his left hand while feeling his way on rocks as slippery as ice, and contending with a current which would have speedily carried a man of ordinary strength off his feet. In McCullough's hand he found clutched the putty-knife he was using at the time of the accident, and this he took from him and put it in his pocket. This done, he tied the rope about McCullough's waist, took hold of it himself with his left hand simply, and both started for the shore. For 100 feet or so Conroy had not only to look out for himself, but for the enfeebled old man in his charge. It was hard work, but they made this distance without accident. The end was not yet, however, for as they entered the torrent which ran between the shore and the rock, both were swept off their feet and buried in the mad waters. The men on shore pulled the rope as rapidly as was safe, and McCullough and his rescuer were dragged ashore."

THE CASE OF FATHER TERRY.

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday says: "Father Terry has abandoned his Eastern trip. Bishop Foley has withdrawn his permission for the eloquent young clergyman to leave the disocese. He will not return to his old place at St. Patrick's Church, for personal reasons, but has been assigned as assistant to his brother, Rev. Father Terry, of Ottawa, Ill., one of the pleasantest parishes in the diocese, and will at once take up his permanent residence in that city. The reasons which have moved the Bishop thus to retrace his own step, reflect credit on his head and heart. Father Terry received the Bishop's letter authorizing him to accept a position in another diocese on Monday last. The Bishop wrote the letter on the previous Saturday, prior to his departure for Peoria. This letter merely retired Father Terry from the diocese as a priest of full faculties and in good standing. The document is what is known technically as an *exeat*. In addition to this, however, a clergyman, before being assigned to pastoral duties under another episcopate, must present dismissory letters, stating in full his experience, qualifications, character, reason of transfer, &c., from his previous Bishop to him to whose jurisdiction he goes, and Father Terry went to visit his brother at Ottawa until such time as Bishop Foley should return and give him these letters. The Bishop came home on Wednesday afternoon. Father Terry, accompanied by his brother, who was going as far as Philadelphia with him, arrived on Thursday. On Thursday evening his brother called upon the Bishop for the dismissorials, and the latter informed him that the *exeat* was withdrawn, and that a letter to this effect had been sent to Ottawa, the Bishop not knowing that the reverend gentlemen had left for Chicago. The Bishop stated that for Father Terry to leave the diocese under misrepresentations would be unjust to him as a priest. He, therefore, withdrew the *exeat*, assigned Father Terry as assistant at Ottawa, and sent him assurances of his uninterrupted affection. Father Terry acquiesces, of course, in this decision of the Bishop in the same spirit with which he accepted the first. The misrepresentations which have been unintentionally made by the press, other than the *Times*, may as well now be corrected, and the matter be laid finally at rest. Father Terry was never officially accused of heresy. He was never deposed. He was not silenced. He was in constant possession of all his ecclesiastical faculties, and would have carried them away with him unimpared. The Bishop did not send for his lecture the day after it was delivered. He has never heard it. He has neither read it nor seen it. Amicable relations were never interrupted. The Bishop objected to the style of the lecture, but style is not heresy. Father Terry's distinction between plenary inspiration and mere human interpretation is perfectly sound, and clergymen educated in the highest schools of the Church entertain his views on Christian evolution, or even more ultra ones. He differs from other clergymen in the Church on matters that belong to individual opinions, but difference of individual opionion on such matters is not heresy. Any way, he is a very young man, studious, zealous, and humble, and may modify many of his notions and eccentrics way of putting them as he grows older and more conservative. There is very general satisfaction over the result of the affair, and while the people of St. Patrick's Parish will miss his ringing voice and genial smile, they are very glad that he is not going to leave the diocese."

OPPRESSIVE JUNE WEATHER.

The weather yesterday, though not of a very high temperature, was quite as oppressive as the warmest days of the past season. In the densely crowded districts of the City the atmosphere was almost suffocating, and from an early hour in the morning thousands of people were crowding into the parks or bent on excursions to the suburban districts to inhale the fresh air and enjoy a day's relaxation amid the varied scenes along the North and East Rivers. Central Park had more visitors yesterday than on any previous Sunday during the season. All the principal avenues of approach were filled during the entire day with crowds in holiday attire passing to and from this favorite resort. A large number of persons took the boat for High Bridge and enjoyed a pleasant trip along the East River. Staten Island was also visited by several thousands from New-York. At noon the atmosphere was so clear that large numbers made the excursion to the island for the purpose of obtaining a good view of the harbor from Fort Richmond and the adjoining heights. The dense fog, however, which set in early in the afternoon rendered it impossible to see any distance from the shore. Union Hill and the heights in the neighborhood of Jersey City and Hoboken were visited by large numbers. So great was the exodus from the City during the day that toward evening it was difficult to return by the cars or boats, the throng of people rushing to procure places was so great.

BURGLARY AT GRAVESEND.

Six months ago the residence of Mr. E. Ridley, of Gravesend, Long Island, was entered by burglars, and about $3,000 worth of plate, clothes, and other articles taken therefrom. The robbery was kept from the newspapers by the request of the Brooklyn Police, and nothing has been heard of the stolen goods yet. Yesterday morning another entrance was effected into the same residence, between 1:30 and 3 o'clock. The thieves were discovered by Mr. Ridley in the midst of their work, but succeeded in making off with plunder worth nearly $1,800, consisting of forks, spoons, napkin-rings, pie-knives, &c. Mr. Ridley will give a reward for the recovery of the stolen property.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION IN VERMONT.

The Boston *Traveller* says that a contract has been made by the Central Vermont Railroad Company for the purchase of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, at the round sum of $3,000,000, payable in the bonds of the former company, secured by mortgage upon the property purchased, at six per cent. interest, and that the contract will take effect upon ratification by the stockholders of the two companies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The circulation of yesterday's edition of THE TIMES was greater than that of any Sunday edition since the foundation of this journal.

Cornelius Vanskivan, aged sixty three, having no home, died suddenly in the grocery store, corner of King and Varick streets, yesterday.

Louis Hulse, aged fifteen, residing at No. 91 Lewis street, fell overboard at the foot of Stanton street, yesterday evening, and was drowned.

Stephen Barnes, aged fifty, a homeless vagrant, while sitting on the string-piece of Pier No. 35 East River, yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned.

William Kehler, aged sixteen, residing at Melrose, was drowned yesterday evening while bathing at Seventy-seventh street and East River. His body was not recovered.

James Higgins, aged nineteen, fell out of the fourth story window of his residence No. 134 Mott street, yesterday, and received fatal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at their rooms at 1 o'clock to-day, to discuss the provisions of the pending Moiety bill. Merchants generally who are interested are invited to attend.

Arrangements are in contemplation by the French societies of the City, the Internationals and several labor organizations, for a reception or dinner to Jourde and Grousset, two of Rochefort's fellow-exiles.

The auxiliary society of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church held its first anniversary meeting last evening at the church, in Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

John Eagle, of No. 555 West Thirtieth street, and John McCardy, of No. 417 West Twenty-sixth street, were found by an officer of the Twentieth Precinct on Saturday night on Sixth avenue, having in their possession a large quantity of valuable harness. He arrested them, and as they could give no account of how they came in possession of it, Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Court, committed them until an owner for the property is found.

BROOKLYN.

Ninety-two new members were received yesterday in Dr. Talmage's Church. This makes the total number received within the last three months nearly 450.

A collection was taken up yesterday in all the Catholic churches in aid of the Pope. The Pastors made urgent appeals to their congregations to support the head of their Church, and the contributions offered were large.

Charles Edwards, residing at the corner of Putnam street and Howard avenue, accused James McCormack, of Chauncey street, with robbing him of $40 and had him arrested. Upon investigating the case Sergt. Duraghy, acting upon information received from Edwards' wife and two sons, discharged McCormack. Edwards was held for intoxication.

LONG ISLAND.

The great sale of thoroughbred horses at Belmont's Nursery stock farm, near Babylon, will take place on Thursday next.

Services were commenced for the season in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, at Prospect, Shelter Island, yesterday, Rev. Mr. Horne officiating.

The Summer session of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Bellport to-morrow. Business meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., and meeting for addresses at 7:30 P. M.

The corner-stone of the proposed new Catholic Church at Smithtown was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn. The attendance was very large.

Edward A. Doming, of Bay Shore; Peter Hays, of Islip, and Isaac C. Skinner, of Sayville, have been appointed Commissioners under the new Oyster law, just signed by Gov. Dix, to set off lots for planting oysters, &c.

During a thunder-shower on Thursday, the house of Mr. Henry R. Prime, at Huntington, was struck by lightning, notwithstanding the fact that it had two lightning-rods, with several points projecting some distance above the roof.

The services of Capt. Benjamin H. Sisson, of Shelter Island, as United States Revenue Inspector for the Greenpoint District, have been suspended, and the revenue boat Report, which he had in charge, is, by order of Secretary Richardson, laid up at Sag Harbor for the present. This service was instituted as a safeguard against smuggling or irregular practices in the waters of the vicinity, and the opinion is general that its suspension is a mistake.

It is probable that the claim of the town of East Hampton to jurisdiction over the scollop and other fisheries in her waters, beyond low-water mark, will not be sustained, and that the pending suits instituted by the town against certain scollop fishermen will be decided adversely to it. The Trustees, through counsel, have recently obtained the opinions of high legal authorities in this branch of jurisprudence, and they concur in the view that the town's boundaries and jurisdiction extend no further than to low-water mark.

STATEN ISLAND.

The body of a man about thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, wearing dark gray coat and pants, blue and white striped shirt, and rubber boots, was picked up yesterday near the new boarding station at Clifton, Staten Island. The Coroner took charge of the remains. The man had evidently been in the water only a short time.

Two unknown drowned men were washed ashore, on Saturday, upon the south beach, about one mile south of the Great Kill Inlet, and near the foot of the road leading to the Eltingville Station, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad. They had the appearance of having been sailors. They were dressed in common dark clothes, with brogan shoes. Their bodies had evidently been in the water for several weeks.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of employes at the Abbatoir in Harsimus Cove have been discharged, and the wages of those remaining reduced.

A deaf boy named Charles Whitley, sixteen years of age, was struck by a locomotive, about 7 o'clock last evening, at the Barrow street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed. The gates at the crossing were not lowered until the train had almost passed by. Patrick Powers, the gate-tender, to whose negligence the accident is attributed, was arrested by Officer Coward and held to await the action of the County Physician, who was immediately notified.

A woman named Mary Ryan, residing on Bengen avenue, near Montgomery street, Jersey City Heights, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself into the Hackensack River while under the influence of liquor. She was rescued by some men working near by, and taken to the Third Precinct Station-house. Subsequently her husband was notified, and on learning the facts he made a complaint against her of being an habitual drunkard. Justice Shackleton committed her to the County Jail for thirty days.

The foundation-stone of the new St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Willow and Fourth streets, Hoboken, was laid yesterday afternoon, with the usual ceremonies. The foundation-stone was laid by Father Elliott, who also preached. The new edifice is to be of brick with stone facings, 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 60 feet high in the inside. It will have a steeple 190 feet high and a transept twenty feet long. The cost of the entire structure, and the Pastor's residence adjoining, will be $140,000.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Admiral J. R. Tucker, of the Peruvian navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor Hotel.

R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is at the Brevoort House.

SETH GREEN ON THE PRICE OF SHAD.

In a letter to the Rochester *Democrat* Mr. Seth Green says: "I commenced hatching shad in the year 1869. Twenty shad were a good take for a drift for the gill nets; that is, the fishermen stretch their nets cross-ways of the river and drift down with the tide until it changes. For the last three years 200 shad are a good drift. They are nearly all sold to dealers, and when there comes a glut the dealers cut the price down on the fishermen, and kept the price up on the country dealer. There have been a few days in each year for the last three years that shad have been sold for $5 per hundred, and no one got the benefit of the increase except the people that lived near the river and the dealers. And that is not all. The dealers along the rivers buy the fish and sell all they can at retail. They are spread on their tables and the shad are picked until their sale is over, and I never knew a man to take a small one if he could get a large one for the same price. Then he fills his orders and sends his culls to the country dealer, and he gets them one day longer out of water than he ought to. I have undertaken to even it up and give the people a fresh shad and a cheap shad, what they have never had before. I go to the fishermen and buy the shad. They are sold here the next morning. They are as fresh as the freshest shad sold in the Albany market. I have been obliged to do this to give the people living away from the river, that helped pay for it, the benefit of it, and teach the dealers how to give the people a cheap, fresh shad. I can make the same difference with white fish in the great lakes, when peace, in four years that I have to shad in the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers; that is, in the ratio of 12 white fish to 200 four years from the time I commenced operations."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

From the Deutsches Volksblatt.

We do not believe that the Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate lately, was necessary to secure to the colored citizen any rights that he does not yet enjoy by virtue of the several constitutional amendments. We know of no rights that the colored man is deprived of. He has the right of suffrage, the right of owning real estate in his own name, of being a candidate for public office and eligible to hold it when elected; and, taken altogether, he enjoys the same political privileges as the white citizen enjoys. Compared with naturalized citizens, he had the advantage of receiving his rights as a citizen without undergoing the probationary term of five years, and immediately upon the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution.

The enactment of an extra act of legislation to secure to the colored man his rights to "social" equality seems to us inopportune at the present moment. We hardly believe that any of our representatives would entertain the notion of proclaiming in the same manner the "rights" to "social equality" of the Irishman or German. If the Civil Rights bill is intended to annihilate the prejudices which may still exist in some sections against the colored man, we believe it will have precisely the opposite effect. Progress in "social" views is never accelerated among our people by the enactment of any legislative measures.

Far be it from us to undervalue the merits or claims of the humblest American citizen. In the emancipation and political equality of the former slaves we recognized the dawning of a brighter era for our Republic. And the former "chattels" have in the main not abused their political enfranchisement. That in some States their new status should lead to excesses was to be predicted; but in time the parasites will perish on the body politic of the Southern States, and a wholesome, independent, self-reliant Government, elected by the people and truly representing it, will be able to exist and flourish there.

But we do not care to enter on this theme at the present moment.

We do not believe that the Civil Rights bill, if passed, could be of any use to the colored man. It would always remain a dead letter. The execution of the provisions of such a law would only serve to remind the nation of the "chasm" which exists, in a social point of view, between the white and colored races; a "chasm" which always has existed, and will continue to exist. It is said that a great "agitator" bequeathed the enactment of such a law as his dying will and testament; but we are unable to see any reason why the American Congress should therefore become his executor, and grant the fulfillment of a somewhat sentimental request; and, as we believe that this law can do no practical good to the colored or white population, we cannot see why the Senate and House of Representatives should employ their time in its discussion. The Republican Party has fulfilled its duty to humanity and freedom by the emancipation and enfranchisement of the former slaves, and stands in no need to reasseverate its well-known principles by any subsequent act of this nature.

HIS WORD NOT AS GOOD AS HIS BOND.

A singular case is pending in the Circuit Court in Chicago, which is described as follows by the *Tribune* of that city: "The bill, which was filed May 27, makes the following allegations: B. W. Porter, the plaintiff, in the year 1869, came into possession of certain information respecting a tract of land which had been subdivided under a tax-title. He had ascertained exclusively that a patent title was outstanding, held by a man named Richard P. Robertson. This man Robertson had murdered, as alleged, a notorious courtesan of New-York, and had fled the country. By the advice of certain parties, Mr. Porter applied to the defendant, Horace Hill, and secured his co-operation in the matter, looking toward the purchase of the property. Before making known the full particulars of the case, Mr. Porter obtained from Mr. Hill an agreement to advance all the money necessary to the purchase of the land, a quarter-section of which was held by Mr. Scammon upon some claim, and a stipulation that the case should be prosecuted by Hill, after which the avails of the property were to be equally divided between the two. Mr. Hill went to New-York, and, from the information given him by Mr. Porter, found out where the title was. He was thus enabled to purchase the property for the sum of $500. Returning to the city, he took possession of the property, instituted suit, and the title was finally settled. He has sold an undivided half of it, and become a rich man. Now he refuses to give to Mr. Porter the share which that gentleman claims as rightfully due him. The contract between Messrs. Porter and Hill had not been reduced to writing. It was merely verbal at the time the agreement was made. Mr. Porter subsequently endeavored to make Mr. Hill give him a written agreement, but the latter refused to do so, urging that his word was as good as his bond, and the terms of the verbal contract should be strictly adhered to. After repeated interviews upon the subject, Mr. Porter has concluded that he can get nothing from Mr. Hill without the act of the law, and now comes into court to recover his share of the property. It comprises a territory of about 1,500 acres, valued at $150 an acre."

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

In reference to the reasons for the change of time for the assembling of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, the Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* telegraphs: "One claim urged is that the voting on the new Constitution should be over with before the convention meets, to keep it out of politics; and another is that the agricultural community would not be able to attend were it held in July. It appears, however, that there is a division among the Democrats who are opposed to the new Constitution. A part of them claim that the Democratic party in convention should proclaim against it, while others claim that the best plan is to let it go before the people without any party expression on the question, believing that should the Democrats proclaim against it it would only spur on the Republicans in its favor."

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—The Printing Cloths market was dull during the week, the sales reported reaching only 7,200 pieces at 5¾c.@5⅞c. for extra and standard 64x64 goods.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. SHERMAN and several foreign officials, during their visit to Barnum's Hippodrome, were struck with the elegant style of SUMMER HATS worn by the thousands of well-dressed gentlemen who thronged the great pavilion. They were gratified to learn that these hats came from KNOX's famous emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

TOLEDO, June 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 55 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 47½ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 36 for Amber Michigan; July, $1 38; No. 1 Red, $1 40½; No. 2 do., $1 35½@$1 36; No. 3 Red, $1 30. Corn dull and a shade lower at 63c. for High Mixed; July, 64½c.; August, 66c.; September, 67c.; Low Mixed, 61½c.@62c.; no grade, 60½c. Oats steady at 52c. for No. 1; 49½c.@50c. for No. 2. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—21,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6.—Flour nominal. Oats steady at 54½c.@55c. Corn steady at 74c.@75c. for Mixed and Yellow. Lard quiet and unchanged at 11¾c.@12¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 13.@14c.

DETROIT, June 6.—Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 58½ for Extra; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 52c. Freights—To Oswego, 6c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Wheat steady at $1 40 for No. 1 Red; $1 37 for No. 2 do.; $1 25 for No. 3 do. Corn firm at 65c.@66c. Oats steady at 55c. for No. 1 State; 53c. for No. 2 do. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 6.—Corn—Mixed, 79c.@80c. Lard lower; Tierce, 12c.; Keg, 12½c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $4 25. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111¼. New-York sight, ⅛ premium. Sterling, $5 42.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—Nothing of moment done in Grain market to-day.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall—O. S. Sanford, H. Cappee, E. C. Marston, J. G. Dean and wife, Mrs. Pasquale, Mrs Durand, T. F. Mitchell and wife, T. B. Edwards and wife, Chas. T. Homer, J. A. Place, wife, and four children, T. McIlrery, E. Mitchell and wife, Ellen M. Gerrity, J. C. Quinn, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Turra and four children, J. C. Greevs, Herman Dinker, Mr. and Mrs. James Folger and two children, S. H. Heyman, Miss Joseph Delkin, Bishop Thaddeus Amante, Peter Sastre, Angelo Alecandro, Joseph Tauga, Rev. J. D. King, Lucy A. Clark, H. Van Sicklen, Anna Bourdon, Jno. B. Cahill, H. Eckoff, Miss W. Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Martin, child and servant, Mrs. H. C. Baily and daughter, N. Taylor, Henry C. Chadbourne, J. M. McGuire and wife, E. C. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Julia Blum and infant, C. C. Wallin, J. S. Crawford and wife, Mrs. H. Moore, J. W. Moore H. Kenney, John guardson, Miss Tomlinson, S. A. Johnson, J. R. Meacham, J. J. Atherton, Mrs. Clement, daughter and son, J. O. Bradford and son, B. Brewster, Capt. Williams, Signor Orlandini, Mdme. Agatha States and daughter, Willie States, Alex. Stark, Thomas Casey, Arthur Howland, E. W. Moose, J. M. Cook, G. W. Cooper, C. G. Rudd and two children, J. G. Holmes, C. Bumiller, Mrs. H. D. Heuriques, Miss Sadie Henriques, H. C. Beckwith, M. S. Patrick, Selma Hahn, P. Lee and wife, M. Ruillon, Mrs. Ruillon, A. Fortier, S. W. Bird, Chas. H. Newington, Ed. Battger, Paul Blum, Cabot, P. Hawley, A. Baldwin, C. F. Leuhoben, Mrs. Croxton and two children, H. H. Burrows, wife, and infant, A. Belfour, Admiral J. R. Tucker, Chas. E. Stewart, F. Burnwood, John Diaz, James Kenney, J. B. Houston, Treasurer P. R. R.; Tracey Robinson and wife, A. Simson, N. Berthcourt, B. Leque, J. C. Taplin, J. L. Wetmore, N. D. Eddy, M. Guadra, A. Bierck, D. J. Echeverria, M. Tinoco, Miss C. Schuber, Henry Schuber, M. J. Gonzales, M. J. Echeverria, Mark H. Kinney, Mrs. E. Towns, and sixty-seven steerage.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool—P. W. Parsons, Pembroke Minns, Mrs. E. S. Seeman, Walter N. Seeman, M. W. Humphreys, W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lumsden, John Lumsden, Jr., David Lumsden, Capt. Dunn and man-servant, John Fiske, Miss M. A. Main, R. H. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. C. Loomis, Chester H. Loomis, John A. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Knight, Miss Kate Knight, Miss Bessie Knight, Wm. J. Shy, Ernest Bowler, J. A. Ropes, J. A. Thomas, ... Mrs. Robert Horwood, Barrett & ..., Mr. and Mrs. Ely, the Misses Ely, (two,) Miss ..., Mrs. and Miss Sherman, Mrs. Strong, John F. ..., the Misses Blacklock, (three,) W. Davies, Mrs. John Lardin Swift, two children, and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Moore, Miss Menendez, Rev. W. H. Benjamin, Miss Collins, Miss A. Hallowell, Miss Pauline Millot, Joseph Anderson, Miss Nellie Wadsworth, Miss Emma Wadsworth, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth, Miss Minnie Maddox, J. B. Bland, A. Boll, A. Pyfrom, Wm. Dobson, Mrs. J. C. Davidson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:29 | Moon rises.12:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:20 | Gov. Island...3:09 | Hell Gate..4:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, June 7.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurer, Liverpool 26 via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 79 cabin and 519 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 3, lat. 43 19 N., lon. 48 18 W., passed an iceberg.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, May 29, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. June 2, at 6 A. M., passed bark Cedars, (of Sunderland;) June 5, at 4 P. M., stopped off the port by fog, and was detained until this A. M., Sunday.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Rangeer, (Br.,) Pike, St. Johns, N. F., May 30, in ballast, with 4 passengers to R. P. Currie.

Bark Union E, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Messina 65 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 20.

Bark Carolina, Premuda, (Aust.,) Soich, Aberdeen 62 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Assunta, (Ital.,) Vivaldi, Greenock 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lader, (Aust.,) Medanich, Amsterdam 36 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Emma, (of Portland,) Bucknam, Cardenas, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Tubal Cain, Stone, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry.

Sloop Jos. L. Mott, Goody, Virginia.

Schr. Lucy Wright, Elzey, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Pinckham, Virginia.

Schr. Ida B. Silsby, Silsby, Virginia.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Aldridge, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Corson, Corson, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buckie—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, Lathrop, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Moulton, Crowley, Shulee, N. S., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. F. Ellis, Mystic.

Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Willard, Smith, Pawtucket.

Schr. Elouise, Herrick, Pawtucket.

Schr. Chief Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Morris, Claghorn, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Burdett, Jackson, New-Haven.

Schr. Millie and Frank, Edwards, Norwich.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Hartford.

Schr. S. L. Merritt, Balcom, Hartford.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Davidson, Rooney, Delaversport.

Schr. Ida Potter, Katham, Seconett, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Joseph Fitch, Keaney, Seconett, with fish to D. Haley.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; thick fog off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Charleston; Elizabeth, from New York; Wm. Woodward, from do.; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; Liberty, from Key West; Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; John C. Schriver, from Philadelphia; brig Princeton, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Thomas J. Cochran, for Newbern, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; Martha Stevens, for do.; Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia; bark Signe, for Konesberg; brig Georgia, for Port Royal, Jamaica; schrs. Royal Arch, for New-Haven; Ada J. Simonton, for Boston; R. J. Moulton, for do.; Edwin J. Morrison, for do.; A. P. Crammer, for do. Sld. steamer Berlin, for Bremen; barks Ada Carter, for Rio; Clifton, for Greenock; steamer Trent, for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—Arr. below, Brig Sullivan, from Rio Janeiro.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schrs. Mary H. Hard, for Philadelphia, and Adelia Corson, for New-York.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Sld. steamer City of Waco, for New-York; schr. Sunny South, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Arr. at the Passes—Steamer State of Louisiana, from Liverpool; bark Bridgeport, from Genoa. On the bar, bound out—Steam-ship Pelayo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The steamer Juniata arr. at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 7.—Arr. steamer Huntsville, from New-York; schr. Fannie N. Shaw, from Richmond, Me.; cld. steamer San Jacinto, for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, May 29.—Arr. 16th, steamer Desirade, from St. Thomas; 18th, steamers Caribbean, from Liverpool; Elbe, from Greytown; Colon, from New-York, via Jamaica; Essequibo, from Southampton; 20th, brig Cadet, from Boston; 21st, bark S. C. Kingsbury, from New-York; 22d, steamers Tagus, from Southampton; Bavaria, from Hamburg; United States steamer Ossipee, from Carthagena; brig Ambrose Light, from Pensacola; 23d, brig Kodish; 24th, brig Julio Salari, from Genoa; 25th, bark A. M. Frankling, from New-York; 25th, steamer City of Panama, from New-York.

Sld. 16th, steamer Henry Chauncey, for New-York, via Jamaica; 19th, steamer Desirade, for San Nazaire; 21st, steamer Alsatia, for Hamburg, and Elbe, for Southampton.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia, May 28, touched here to-day and sailed for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, June 7.—The Hamburg-American steamship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York, May 28, arrived to-day and proceeded to Hamburg.

THE

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The basis of this ware is of the finest quality of Nickel. Upon this hard, ringing metal, is laid a heavy coating of pure silver.

The Gorham Electro-plated Ware is the best now manufactured, and those who are about to fit up their houses, in town or country, and desire to avoid the care of solid silver, will find it a most desirable and beautiful substitute.

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NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

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FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,

English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window-shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson st., opposite Dominick.

ALL LADIES ANNOYED BY HAIR GROWING upon the brow, lips or face, should personally apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 206 West 38th st. She removes the disfigurement instantaneously by an application not injurious to the skin. Call from 11 to 4 daily.